PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways; Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

[TEN PAGES.]

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,539—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 17, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905, Saturday. 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
22nd July	ARCADIA	6603	......	......
29th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
5th Aug.	ARABIA	7993	......	......
12th „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
19th „	PERSIA	7951	......	......
26th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	9500
2nd Sept.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
9th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MACEDONIA	10512
16th „	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
23rd „	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
30th „	MALTA	6064	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at ports en route.

FRANK RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 30th May, 1905.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
O[illegible]RA	4,255	Sellier	10th Aug. 1905.
[illegible]NERA	5,876	Schmitz	7th Sept. 1905.
DUMBIA	5,916	Boyer	5th Oct. 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,910	Boyer	24th July 1905.
AUSTRALIEN	6,8[illegible]5	Verron	19th Aug. „

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.
Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 745. 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHORT LEAVE SEASON.

The Sailings of the Messageries Maritimes Coy. fit in exactly with the requirements of Civil and Military Officers on 3 months' Privilege leave

MAY 1ST 1905.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI TO LONDON (via MARSEILLES or GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Commander	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
				1905	1905	1905	1905
B	Aston Hall.	3627	*M'Fee	24th Jn.	7th July	21st Jul	28th Jul.
B	City of Edinburgh.	6255	*Whish	8th July.	20th „	3rd Aug.	8th Aug.
B	Branksome Hall	4500	*Hood	18th „	30th „	13th „	8th „
B	Prome	3580	*M'Kay	27th „	8th Au.	22nd „	27th „

Steamers marked * have no Electric Light.
All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-Plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI.
T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on MONDAY 17th July, at 12 noon, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling at, weather permitting, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
S.S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,180 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th July, from the Victoria Dock, No. 14 Shed, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomerah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA.
S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 18th July, calling at Karachi, Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "BHUNDARA," 2,936 tons, on or about 19th July.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 15th July, 1905.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer,	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct, 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND.	C. Matcovich	6,056	20th July 1905.
† NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	27th „ „
† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	26th Aug. 1905

† Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.
1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer,	Captain,	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Craglietto	5,893	27th July.

For further particulars regarding Passages,
Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE,
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Aug. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Sept. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	„ 900	„ 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	A. Cogliolo	17th Aug. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 185, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.
F. CROCCO, Agent.
Hornby Road, No. 59.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review, &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

WALKING STICKS

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED.
A NEW VARIETY TO HAND.
SPECIALLY SELECTED.

PARTRIDGE CANES, CROOK PIMENTO, BAKU CANE, REAL WHANGHEE, CRUTCH MANORAS, CUMMA ASH, EBONY CROOKS, & OTHER VARIETIES.

FROM RS. 3 TO RS. 30.

HOAR & CO., The GENTS' OUTFITTERS, **BOMBAY.**

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST,
BOWMAN'S

ASIA'S LEADING HOTEL,

THE TAJ MAHAL HOTEL.

REDUCED MONSOON RATES.

RESIDENTS will be charged at the Rate of Rs. 180 only per month.

THE TAJ MAHAL CONFECTIONERY

OVERLOOKING
BOMBAY HARBOUR and the APOLLO BUNDER.

A HAVEN
OF REST AND COOLNESS.
No better afternoon resort in Bombay for the Hot Weather. ELECTRIC FANS all day.

AFTERNOON TEA DAINTILY SERVED.

OUR SPECIALITY
TAJ MAHAL ICES,
HIGH CLASS FRENCH AND ITALIAN PASTRY,

As well as Fancy Sweets of innumerable varieties made fresh daily by an expert European Confectioner.

A great variety of COOLING CUPS and DAINTY DRINKS available at all hours.

CATERING

For large and small parties undertaken. All orders however small will receive prompt attention

AT

THE TAJ RESTAURANT.

ON THE SAME PREMISES
Excellent meals are served A LA CARTE from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

TURKISH BATH
Open for Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL
28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MOTOR CAR WATCHES

SOUND, Keyless Lever movement guaranteed to withstand the rough wear which, a watch fitted to a Motor Car must necessarily receive. Fitted with atmospheric compensation balance and brequet hairspring. The latter prevents displacement of Hairspring in the event of severe blow or fall. 2½ inch dial. Nickel case.

The Watch is supplied with perfect fitting Nickel Case with Screw Holes for attaching to Car, the angle at which back is cut brings dial of Watch prominently before Car occupants.

8—DAY. RS. 45
30—HOUR. RS. 35.

WARRANTED FOR TWO YEARS.
CAREFULLY ADJUSTED AND REGULATED.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

FINEST ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

	Rs. as.	
VENCHI'S CARAMELLE MIGNON (with Fruit Gelatine)...	1 12	per lb.
VENCHI'S DRAGEES (Imitation Pears, Cherries, Hazelnuts, Beans etc.) ...	1 12	„
VENCHI'S ROCK DROPS, SATINES FOURREES, etc...	1 12	„

or in Small Pocket Flasks As. 8 each and in Large size patent air-tight Glass Jars Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 7.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
DESSERT CHOCOLATES
CHOCOLATE COINS, MEDALS,
CIGARETTES, ETC., ETC.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

MONGINI BROTHERS.
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 325.

COOK'S HOTEL COUPONS ACCEPTED.
A FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.
COMMANDS A SPLENDID VIEW OF THE MAIDAN.
UNDOUBTEDLY THE HEALTHIEST AND MOST ACCESSIBLE LOCALITY IN CALCUTTA.
Every BEDROOM has a BATHROOM Attached.
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS.
Telegrams and Letters receive prompt attention.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,

CALCUTTA.
TABLE D'HOTE RESERVED FOR HOTEL RESIDENTS AND THEIR GUESTS.
RESTAURANT a LA CARTE and PRIVATE DINING ROOMS on the Ground floor, with separate entrance. No public bar kept.
SPACIOUS PAVILION, SPECIALLY INTENDED FOR LADIES,
REPLETE WITH EVERY COMFORT AND CONVENIENCE.
F. A. BOSCOLO. Proprietor.

AT LAST I HAVE FOUND IT !

J. & W. HARDIE'S
THE "ANTIQUARY"
CHOICE OLD LIQUEUR WHISKY.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF HEMIDESMUS.

THIS preparation of the Indian Sarsaparilla, Ununtamul is the most reliable and most effective Blood Purifier ever introduced for Scrofula, Chronic Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Pimples and all skin disorders.

Price per bottle Rs. 2-8.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

From H. L., Rangoon—Gentlemen,—Since your "Essence of Hemidesmus" had done me such a world of good, I had much pleasure in recommending the same to my brother, who has desired me to write and order for him two bottles per V. P. P.
You can safely rely on me furthering the curative powers of your patent.
From Mr. T. M. MONGHYR.—"Kindly send by rail four bottles more of your Essence of Anuntmool like last sent. The first bottle given to the party for whom I got it, suffering for nearly two years, has worked like a miracle."

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION.
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TRADE AND NAVIGATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

COPIES of the ANNUAL STATEMENT of the TRADE and NAVIGATION of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY for the year 1904-1905, and of the Report can be had from the Reporter General's Office or from the leading Book-sellers, Bombay.

L. J. MOUNTFORD,
First Assistant Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium.

NOTICE.

THE attention of owners of MOTOR VEHICLES is drawn to sub-Section (3) of Section 9 of the Rules published under Bombay Act No. II of 1904, which lays down that every transfer of ownership shall forthwith be intimated to the Registering Authority by the Registered owner.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 15th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

UNDERSIGNED will receive Tenders subject to conditions separately published for the purchase of Forest coupes for the year 1905-1906 in Salsette, Kalyan Bhiwandi, Shapur and Nurbad Ranges of the South Thana Division, on TUESDAY, the 1st August, 1905, up to 2 p. m., at the Forest Katcheri at Thana.

R. H. MADAN
Divisional Forest Officer, South Thana.
Thana, 14th July, 1905.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the following works connected with the KARACHI DRAINAGE EXTENSION SCHEME and will be received by the Undersigned at the Municipal Office, on Monday, 21st August, 1905, up to 3 P. M. (Standard Time).

The works are:—

I. Excavation for 7 Ejector Stations and the erection of tubbing therein together with the fitting of Cement concrete Manholes and laying Cast Iron Pipes connecting Manholes.

II. Laying discharge, sewage and air main pipes.

The works shall commence two months from date of acceptance of Tenders.

A sum of Rs. 1,000 (One thousand) only must accompany each Tender as "Earnest money".

Form of Tenders can be had at the Municipal Office on application, on payment of a fee of Re. 1 (one) for each.

For specifications and detailed particulars of contracts apply to the Undersigned at his Office during Office hours (Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The Managing Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. M. KAKA, D. P. H. (London.)
Acting Chief Officer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office Karachi, 11th July, 1905.

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Rs. 50 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 30th June, 1905, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13 Esplanade Rd., on and after TUESDAY, the 1st August, 1905, between the hours of 11 A. M. & 3 P. M., to those Shareholders whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of July, 1905, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 25th July, 1905, to 31st July, 1905, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 14th July, 1905.

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the Rate of Rs. 40 per Share (Free of Income Tax), for the half year ending 30th June, 1905, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No 13 Esplanade Rd., on and after TUESDAY the 1st. August, 1905, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P. M. to those Shareholders whose names will stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of July. 1905 on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company, will be CLOSED from the 25th July, 1905 to 31st July, 1905, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 14th July, 1905.

NOTICE.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS invited to the fact that a LOST PROPERTY office in charge of the Superintendant of Police, L Division, is situated on the ground floor of the Head Police offices opposite the Crawford market. Owners of lost property will do well to call at that Office with a view to giving accurate and detailed description of such property in order that the same may be returned to the rightful owner with the least possible delay.

H. G. GELL,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's office,
Bombay, 13th July 1905.

ALL PERSONS CONCERNED ARE HEREBY INFORMED that the INTERIM INJUNCTION granted at the instance of BERTIE SMITH & Co., Ld., by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 16th January, 1905, against HERRLINGNER to restrain him and his agents and servants from importing Odol into India, Burma and Ceylon except through the said Company was, by an order dated 24th June, 1905, confirmed against the said Herr Lingner and Others.

It has since come to the knowledge of the said Company, who claim to have the sole right of importing Odol into India, Burma and Ceylon, that some unknown persons are importing Odol into India and Burma, without the knowledge and consent of the Company.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to ALL SUCH PERSONS that legal steps will be taken at their risk as to the consequences to restain them from importing Odol notwithstanding the said injunction.— Dated this 5th day of July, 1905.

J. STANLEY SMITH,
Managing Director.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN G. H. FARRELL, M.R. C.V.S., (Lond.), Watson's Annexe, Bombay, will be glad to select Racers, Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Horses, etc., for Up-country or Local Purchasers. All animals will be thoroughly examined as to soundness before purchase. Captain Farrell has had the unique advantage of having examined over 60,000 Russian Cobs which were shipped to South Africa during the Boer War and moreover to have been associated for upwards of 15 years with the late Mr. Ali Abdoolah, who was recognised to be one of the best, if not the best judge in India of Arab Horses, and he feels sure that anyone entrusting him with a commission for the purchase of any class of animal will be well pleased with the result.

Captain FARRELL confines himself solely to Professional work and has no connection whatever with any commission stables nor does he do any dealing in horses.

MOTOR CAR

WE have OPENED a SPECIAL BRANCH in which we SUPPLY MOTOR TYRES and other Tyres Accessories. Light and Heavy Motor Tyres of different Sections from 26in. to 32in. kept in Stock.

For particulars apply to :—

GOVINDJI MADHOWJI & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin, Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS :—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bed Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographic Basis as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8-0 to Rs. 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a speciality.—Apply to the MANAGER.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars. Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinners served till late hours.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nari nan Hyderabad Deccan.

AN ENGLISHMAN (Journalist) Newly arrived is anxious to find QUARTERS as PAYING GUEST with private English family (no boarding houses.) Box No. 67 S., care of "Bombay Gazette."

MANGOES! MANGOES!! 25 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs 4. 50 Bombay Alphonso Mangoes, Rs. 7. Railway Freight Free.—TUKINA and Co., Bombay.

WANTED FOREIGNERS, who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at home any time during day. Apply to Box "No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers in ordinary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

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REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which I purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener. 16, Forbes Street, Bombay.

LIFE INSURANCE.—Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., retired, will be happy to receive as many applications for advice as any persons care to post to him from India during the first two or three weeks of July, but will be glad if no further applications for advice except in urgent cases be posted to him from India until about 15th August so as to give him less work during that month. All urgent business will, however, be attended to as usual, and he will be happy to receive any number of applications for advice thenceforward. 42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50,) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem. Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to offer for sale by Public Auction on the premises at 3 o'clock, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 17th of July, 1905, subject to reserve prices and to the conditions of sale mentioned below the valuable freehold property, comprising 12,115 square yards or thereabouts, situate in Apollo Street, Bruce Lane, Tamarind Lane, Hummum Street and Dean Lane, Fort, Bombay, known as the Old Secretariat, formerly the property of the late Nawab Sirdar Diler Jung Bahadur, C. I. E., and purchased by him in 1888 from Goverment, consisting of the following 5 buildings and vacant land :—

1.—Sirdar's Palace, at the corner of Apollo Street and Bruce Lane and fronting Apollo street.

2.—A piece of vacant land measuring 1,951 square yards or thereabouts, having a front to Bruce Lane.

3.—Kadar Makan, at the corner of Tamarind Lane and Bruce Lane and fronting Tamarind Lane.

4.—Jaha Mahal, fronting Tamarind Lane.

5—A piece of vacant land measuring 911 square yards or thereabouts.

6.—Sham's Manzil fronting Hummum Street.

7.—Karnal Castle (Old Secretariat Building) at the corner of Apollo Street and Hummum Street and fronting Apollo Street.

The property will be in the first instance put up in one lot, and, if not so sold, it will be subsequently put up in seven lots as mentioned above.

Particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from the Auctioneers and from Messrs Little and Co., Solicitors, Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Bombay, and Messrs, Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, 30 Esplanade Road, Bombay, where a plan of the property can be seen.

Orders to view can be obtained from Messrs, Crawford, Brown and Co, Bombay, Solicitors, to Sirdar Syed Ali Khan.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece goods and the following :—

Furniture such as tables, chairs, meatsafe, writing, dressing, and wash-hand tables, cupboards wardrobe, almyrah, sofas, easy chairs.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq. Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of Udetsing Shivbhuransing Thakur, an insolvent:—

7 she-buffaloes, 3 calves and 1 cart.

Also the effects of Haji Elias Jooma Cutchi, an insolvent,—a lot of samples of cloth and hosiery.

And the effects of C. A. Ellis, an insolvent—1 rickshaw, 1 K. O. lamp, wooden partition and a lot of old newspapers and magazines.

AT 2 P. M.

Several gents' bicycles, by different makers.
1 French-polished office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.
1 rubber tyred light victoria.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th WEDNESDAY, the 19th and THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the "moatfleur," Mount Nepean Road, Malabar Hill (next to the bungalow of Mr. Bowen, Solicitor), the very valuable and elegant teakwood and blackwood household furniture made to order by Breslauer, Devjee Canjee and Ahmed Davjee and others, elegant cabinets and almyrahs, brass double bedsteads, 3 large Austrian safes, large musical box with spare rollers, rich door curtains, a large collection of China, English, Bohemian table ornaments, majolica jardinieres with pots, gas and other rich chandeliers, real Brussels carpets, almost new rubber-tyred steel wheel English victoria by Fulker, another second-hand rubber-tyred steel wheel victoria, rubber-tyred steel wheel English open phaeton, rubber-tyred steel wheel half C spring English brougham by Windover, a pair of very handsome black Arab horses, 15 hands, going in single and double harness, showy strong Pegu pony, sets of double and single harness, cow, goats glassware and crockery, a very large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, China and marble pots, etc., the property of Sedik Hajee Hussein, Esq. (vacating bungalow).

N. B.—The carriages horses, harness, cow etc., will be sold on Wednesday 19th inst at 3-30 p. m.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

The property of a Gentleman—One All-days Motor Car, 6 1/2 h. p., a good hill climber, one of the same was successful in the last year Delhi Motor-car trials, in excellent working order and excellent in every respects, a good saving in petrol only expense of Rs. 15 per month; runs 30 miles an hour to seat three, suitable for business and medical men.

SALE OF CHARCOAL AND FIREWOOD.

Under instruction from the Administration-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p. m. sell by Public auction in the shop at DeLisle Road and in the godowns at Powder Works and near Musjid Bunder, the stock-in-trade of the late Haji Sakoor Haji Poonja, consisting of charcoal and firewood.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 24th inst, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Lieut Joseph Benson Farrell consisting of silver cigarette case, 2 silver napkin rings in case, gold guard, silver sovereign case, silver cigar cutter, shoe buckle and 1 electro-plated medical instrument.

Also the effects of the late Mrs. Mercy Ellis Farrell—consisting of silver button hook, brushes, combs, napkin rings, salt cellar in case, fruit and butter knives, powder box trays, electro-plated ware such as eggstand, waterjug toast rack, teapot, dessert, table and teaspoon etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 17th July, 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS OF BUILDINGS IN DONGRI STREET, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p. m., the materials for removal of the following buildings :—

All the materials of House Street Nos. 10—14, in Dongri Street near Carnac Bridge.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings F. P. Bales of Cotton, etc., etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 31st instant at 2. m. at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot :—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, sweeping, bags of grain, seeds, dry chillies, jagree, dry dates, matches, tea, cement, sola hats, belts of F. P. cotton, picking cotton, old records and waste paper, heaps of loose grain, sweepings and other miscellaneous articles

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 17th July 1905.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS FOR REMOVAL.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell, for removal by Public Auction at No. 7-8, Piru Lane, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 18th July, 1905, at 4 p. m., the materials of the said building.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 17th July, 1905.

TO SMOKERS.

JUST in hand direct from Manufacturers the following Brands of TOBACCOS and CIGARETTES :—

	Rs.	As.
Ardath Tobaccos, Mild, Medium and Full per 1/4lb tin	1	6
STATE EXPRESS.		
No. 999 Virginia Tobacco gold tipped per tin of 50	2	4
No 555 Virginia Tobacco plain per tin of 50 ...	1	8
Astorias large per tin of 50...	2	4
No. 28 Turkish Tobaccos per tin of 50	2	4
No. 40 Turkish Tobaccos flat medium per tin of 50	2	8
No. 50 Turkish Tobaccos large per tin of 50 ...	2	12

The above Brands are the latest and the best that we recommend to any of the Smokers.

Up-country order per V. P. P.

PLEASE ASK FOR THEM AT

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OUTFITTERS AND TOBACCONISTS,
21, HAMMUM STREET,
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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL

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SOLE AGENTS.

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Shipped by T. HINE & Co., COGNAC.
(ESTABLISHED 1763.)

T. HINE & Co.'s
V. S. O. P. BRANDY.
(A very superior Old Liqueur Brandy, imported for the first time in India, 40 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 120

T. HINE & Co.'s
3 STARS BRANDY.
(Very superior Old Brandy, 21 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 62

T. HINE & Co.'s
PALE ONE STAR BRANDY.
(Used at the Principal Clubs and Messes.)
(9 years old.)
Per dozen Quarts .... Rs. 50

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LONDON, 61, Threadneedle Street.

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Revenue for 1903 .... £ 3,436,136

The sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

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ESTABLISHED 1848.

10 YEARS RECORD.

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Amount of New Assurances...Rs. 35 Crores
Increase in Reserve Funds over............Rs. 5 Crores
Reduction in Expense Ratio...... 7 1/2 per cent.

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Life Assurance with or without Medical Examination.

Special Double Endowment Policies and Assurances with Pensions till death to reward matured longevity. Apply to

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They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..............£1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.........................£110.000

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS :
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND..............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE : SIMLA.
BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS :
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

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RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

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Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000 ; 00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits .... Gold $3,288,424 ; 51

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

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Calcutta.	City of Mexico,	San Francisco.
Hongkong.	Shangai.	Washington, D. C.
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, Issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/48, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.............................. £800,000
RESERVE FUND.................. £875,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS............ £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philli-pines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the worlds buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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NEW and Second-hand Englishbuilt CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS and VICTORIAS by well known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED-WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

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Carriages of every description and of the latest fashion built to order and warranted of the very best seasoned materials and of the highest class of workmanship with all the latest improvements.

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A varied stock of very fashionable New and Second hand English-built Carriages of all the latest designs always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

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The Queen's Resolve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
Crowned to Serve, by Charles Bullock	1	0
The New Life, by Dante, translated by D. G. Rossetti	0	8
"Out of the Depths," by Pitt Bonarjee	1	[illegible]
Self-Help, by Samuel Smiles	2	0
Ancient Calendars and Constellations, Illustrated, by Hon. E. Plunket	3	0
The Story of the Bible Society, Illustrated, by W. Canton	2	0
Tamil-English Dictionary, by G. U. Pope	2	8
ALL ABOVE IN CLOTH AND BOARDS.		
Brahmakarya, by Romesh C. Chakavartty	0	6
Echoes of the East, by Xenos	0	6
Schedule D., by S. W. Flint	0	6
Thillai Govindan, by Pamba	0	6
Hindu Social Progress, by N. S. P. Garu	0	8
The Conversion, of India by Pitt Bonarjee	0	4

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DIABETES of any stage and standing will be radically cured by our world-renowned specific. Price Rs. 3 only. H. Keenan, Esq., Sub-Judge, Malampuram, writes :—"Please send another bottle of your specific for DIABETES. I am feeling much better now." H. King, Esq., Darjeeling, writes :—"Ten years' obstinate DIABETES cured and everybody is astonished at the wonderful cure." The Rev H. David, Madras, writes :—"The medicine for DIABETES you sent me was found to be very effective. Please send one bottle more and oblige. S. William, Esq. Travancore, writes :—"For over Fifteen years I was a constant sufferer from chronic DIABETES : I tried a great many remedies, yet I found no relief. * * As a last resort I sent for your specific and was completely cured." For particulars about our specifics for ASTHMA and ACIDITY, please address

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The Victoria Chemical Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

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BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
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"SUPERIOR" 44" × 23"	Rs.	8 0 0	per doz.
"HANDSOME" 44" × 23"	„	7 8 0	„ „

TOWELLING.

PLAIN WHITE 23" WIDE	Rs.	0 6 9	per yd.
RED STRIPED 19" „	„	0 6 9	„ „

ELGIN MILLS, CO., CAWNPORE.

Agents :—Messrs. SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,
4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA,
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PLEASE NOTE THAT

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.

IS THE ONLY ONE

In the whole of India who has received
TWO MEDALS from the INDUSTRIAL INDIAN EXHIBITIONS
FOR FEVER REMEDIES.

MALARIA ! CHALLENGE OF Rs. 5,000.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS OR MIXTURE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza Malarious, Intermittent and Bilious Fevers and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies has given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggist's market that if I agree to take only one Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

BATLIWALLA'S EMBIRIL TONIC PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE.

GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Shallow complexion, Overwrought brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional weakness, Seminal emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of understanding due to excessive indulgence and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains, and to students and scholars, growing boys and girls, who in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be powerful and rapid restorer of mental and physical vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, the loss of appetite and imperfect digestion

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER and Co., Kemp and Co., PHILLIPS and Co., BEYNON and Co. etc,. etc., etc. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA. Worli, Dadar Bombay. Discount to the Trade

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL............	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ..	„	9,720,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	„	600,000

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Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY Ld.,

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7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY.
SAVOY HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.,
March 23rd, 1905.

REPORT ON A SAMPLE OF BEYNON'S HAIR DOUCHE.

I have made a careful Chemical Examination of "Beynon's Hair Douche" and find it to be free from any deleterious substances, poisons, or dyes. I have also examined the materials from which it is made, and find that they are of undoubted purity.

From the composition of this Hair Douche, I consider it to be very suitable for the purpose for which it is intended.

(Signed) C. G. MOOR, M.A., F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Late Public Analyst for the City of Exeter.

Price Rs. 1-4 Per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
AND
52, WALKESHWAR ROAD,
MALABAR HILL, BOMBAY.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each,
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

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BY MR. T. A. NAJM

WITH important Rules on Grammar and idiom explained, and illustrated by sentences in daily use. Could be learnt WITHOUT ANY HELP. A companion for beginners and a help to advanced students.

PRICE Rs. 2.

In Bombay can be had of ARMY and NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, THACKER and Co., A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., D. B. TARAPOREWALLA SONS and Co., WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW and Co., Mrs. RADHABAI ATMARAM, and Mr. T. A. NAJM, ANJUMANI ISLAM. Bombay, and in Calcutta of THACKER SPINK and Co.

☞ Send for opinion on the Book.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms;—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from its, Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 14.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£90 5 8	= + 3/16
3 do. Rentes		=
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan..........	£105 1/4	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3 4	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 5/16	= do
2 months hence	27 1/16	= do
Spot in New York..........	57 1/4	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques		=
Berlin	20·46 3/4	= — 1/4
New York Demand	4·86 5/8	= — 1/8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England..........	2 1/2 per cent	= unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills ...	1 3/4 per cent	= — 1/8
3 „ „ „ ..	2 1/8 per cent	= unchanged
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	2 1/8 per cent	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans..........	1 per cent	= — 1/8
7 day market loans..........	1 1/4 per cent	= — 1/8.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

	£
Gold to Bombay	60,000
Silver to Calcutta	80,000
Gold to do	20,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 3 J J value firm

WHEAT—Easier

RAPESEED—Dull

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 11 1/2 J A done, easier

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Schvenfels and Polynesian

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed dull. East Indian quiet. Manchester easier. Total sales 3,000. Spot 5·82 — 15. Egyptian F G F Brown 7 7-8. Sold on speculation and for export 300. Imports 11,000. Futures closed steady.

July.-Aug. 5·72 —5	Aug.-Sept. 5·72 —5	Sept.-Oct. 5·73 —5
Oct.-Nov. 5·73 —5	Nov-Dec. 5·73 —5	Dec-Jan. 5·73 —5
Jan-Feb. 5·74 —5	Feb-March. 5·74 — 5	Mch.-Apl. 5·75 — 5

Receipts at U S Ports..........	17,000 bales
Do last year	1,900 do
Exports to Great Britain	nil
Do do Continent..........	7,000 do

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·40 — 40
Futures, month of July	10·41 — 5a
Do. do. Dec	10·26 — 6b

a Advanced early owing to buying encouraged by firmness New Orleans and declined later.
b Declined owing to bear pressure and bulls unloading.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	10 5/16 — 3/16
Futures, month of Sept	10·44 unchanged
Do. do. Dec	10·51 — 2
Tone at close..........	steady

Week's receipts at U.S. ports	81,000 bales
„ exports to Great Britain	43,000 „
„ „ Continent..........	17,000 „
Stock at U S. ports..........	384,000 „
„ interior ports	173,000 „

Liverpool quotations for East Indian cotton are all reduced 1/16d. except Bengals which are unchanged.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 14th July 1905 :—

Cotton..........	6,027 bales.
Wheat..........	21,881 cwts.
Linseed	7,546 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard..........	643 do
Gingellyseed	168 do
Poppyseed	748 do
Groundnuts..........	283 do
Castorseed	1,545 do
Rice	1,304 do
Myrabollams	1,057 do
Cottonseed	6,771 do
Mowraseed..........	1,376 do
Gram..........	1,041 do
Joowar	556 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion Rs. 6,59,680.
Silver Bullion Rs. 454,198
Silver Bullion 396 Bars.
Ex s s Arcadia from London
Silver Bullion 378 Bars.
Ex s s Oriental from London

BOMBAY, JULY 15.

EXCHANGE—Tone, quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	1s. 4d
Bank Demand	...	...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D.A.			1s. 4 5-32d.
Do. 6	do.	do. ...	1s. 4 1-4d.
French Francs 3 do.	do.	...	109 1 2
Marcks 3 do.	do.	...	138
Hongkong 30 Days Sight		...	138 1-2
Shanghai 30	do.	...	193 1-2
Japan 30	do.	...	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—3 1/2 per cent. Tone, steady

Cash	98·8
1st Settlement 1st August ...	98·6

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	9th March	2 1-2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	6th July	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do.	27th April	4	do.
Bank of Madras do.	10th July	4	do.

SEEDS.

	Rs. a. p.	
LINSEED.—Tone quieter		
Ready	7 6 0	
Forward September ...	7 10 6	
RAPESEED.—Tone dull.		
Brown Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 6 0	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	6 14 0	
Yellow Guzarat, Ready ...	7 0 0	
POPPYSEED—Tone steady.		
Ready	7 9 0	
CASTORSEED—Tone steady.		
Ready	31 0 0	
WHEAT—Tone quiet but steady.		
Wheat Delhi white... ...	4 10 6	per cwt
Wheat Pissy 85 per cent ...	31 0 0	per candy

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—steady.

Estimated sales..........	3,000	bales
Imports	7,000	„

July-Aug. 5·76 +4	Aug.-Sept. 5·76 +4	Sep.-Oct. 5·77 +4
Oct.-Nov. 5·77 +4	Nov.-Dec 5·77 +4	Dec.-Jan. 5·77 +4
Jan.-Feb. 5·78 +4	Feb.-Mar 5·78 +4	Mar.-Apl 5·78 +3

Cotton.—There is a moderate enquiry at Colaba to-day, and prices are stiffer. For ready cotton a rise of about Rs 2 per candy is recorded. In the "Sutta" Bazaar, we quote :—

Bengals Fully Good January	Rs 263
Broach M G Good March............	„ 257

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 14

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed..........	dull
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	4 31/32
The Manchester Market has been..........	Easier
2 1/2 per cent Consols..........	90 5/8
3 per cent Rentes..........	.....
3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan..........	105 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3/4
Bar silver	27 5/16

VICTORIA FALLS BRIDGE INCIDENT.

While a small engine, weighing fifteen tons, used by the railway contractors, was crossing the Victoria Falls Bridge just after nightfall it ran over something on the line. The driver pulled up to ascertain the nature of the obstacle, and was considerably surprised to find an enormous leopard lying terribly injured between the rails. The brute expired in a few moments. It measured eight feet in length, and a marvellous feature of the incident is that the engine was not derailed.

Wild animals frequent the locality at night time and pay frequent visits to the contractors' camp in quest of prey. The leopard in question, it is assumed, wandered on to the bridge and sprang at the engine as it approached.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, Bart., consulting engineer to the Rhodesia Railways, Limited, contemplates the fixing of two medallions, one on each side of the bridge, representing Dr. Livingstone and Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening effect is Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MOSES—July 14, at Gibbs House, Malabar Hill, Rachel, the dearly loved wife of Silas M Moses, aged 43 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARRETT—July 10, at Balquholly, Simla, the wife of F W Barrett, 15th the King's Hussars, of a daughter.

COWIE—July 10, at Lockwood's Hotel, Murree, the wife of Captain D G Cowie, R A, of a son.

FOURACRES—July 8, at Sylverton, Mussoorie, the wife of H W Fouracres, P W D, of a son.

DEATHS.

MALLITTE—June 13, at 153 Dhurrumtolla Street, Oscar Mallitte, aged 76.

PATERSON—July 2, at Jubbulpore, at the residence of her son-in-law, Charlotte, relict of the late Charles Paterson, of Dumfries, aged 75. Deeply regretted.

IS IT WEAKNESS?

At those periods when you let your arms fall by your side and experience that all gone feeling, just remember that your nerves are out of order. A bottle of

KEMP'S VITAL INVIGORATOR

will brace up and strengthen the tired nerves, and do it in a wonderfully short space of time.

The price is Rs. 3 per bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD.,
THE BOMBAY CHEMISTS.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 32m. Sun sets, 6h. 40m. High water, 0-10a. Low water, 5-9a., 6-14a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Sale of Old Secretariat properties by Messrs. Crawford and Co., on the premises, 3 p.m.
University Examination result—L.M. and S., 4 p.m.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,726, the daily average being 157. The total of new patients was 560.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The Bunder String Band will play the following programme at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co.'s Apollo Bunder Restaurant, to-day during dinner hours :—

March..........	A Sciantosa	E Kaiser
Overture	Sargino	Paer
Valse	La Fascination	D Pecorini
Selection	La Sonnambula..........	Bellini's Op
Cake Walk	Tootsie Wootsie..........	Chas J Rockwell
Valse	Florodora	C Kiefert
Gavotte	The First Kiss	A Schubert
Galop	La Course..........	F Zeigler

AN OLD 'WAGRI' OFFENDER.—On Saturday morning Mr. N. W. Kemp, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, sentenced at the Esplanade Police Court, one Athia Nathu, an old "Wagri" offender, well-known to the Police, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifteen stripes, on a charge of picking the pocket of Kersondas Hirjee, a cotton-mukadum and thereby committing theft of gold ornaments valued at Rs. 230, on Friday morning, in Marwari Bazaar. Inspector Sullivan prosecuted. The prosecution proved the charge against the accused, who pleaded guilty to it.

THE LATE MR. SHAMRAO VITHAL.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of the late Mr. Shamrao Vithal, was held yesterday at 5, p.m. in the Mangaldas' House, Girgaum Back Road, to express regret at his sudden death on the 15th ultimo. Dr. C. Fernandes, J.P., was called to take the chair. The Chairman addressed the meeting in short on the career of the late Mr. Shamrao and spoke in high terms of the fatherly interest he took in the welfare of the people of Canara, his native country. Several speakers spoke at some length about the career of the late Mr. Shamrao, his high culture, his many sided activities his wide sympathies, his legal acumen and his other qualities which brought them together to do honour to his memory. A resolution, expressive of the heart-felt sympathy of the meeting towards his family at the death of Mr. Shamrao, was passed and the chairman was asked to convey their sense of grief and loss to the members of the deceased's family. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions and to determine what steps be taken to perpetuate the memory of the deceased gentleman. Votes of thanks were accorded to Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy for the use of his bungalow and to the Chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

THE PUNJAB EARTHQUAKE RELIEF FUND.

TENTH list of subscriptions to the Fund for the relief of sufferers by the Earthquake received by Messrs. Henry S. King and Co., London :—

	£	s.	d.
Mrs. Catherine Couper	3	3	0
Mr. A. Rogers, per British Empire League	1	1	0
Lieutenant General Sir R. Strachey, G. C. S. I.	5	0	0
Mr. G. W. Baker	0	10	0
H. R. & H. J. R.	2	0	0
Lieutenant-Colonel L. F. Gleig	5	0	0
Mrs. E. Pearson..........	2	0	0
Captain Corbet Smith	1	1	0
Sir Robert Usher, Bart..........	50	0	0
Mr. G. Palmer..........	1	0	0
Mrs. M. A. Blyth	1	0	0
The Misses Salt..........	5	0	0
Major General T. W. Rutherfurd	5	0	0
Drapers Company	500	0	0
Anonymous	1	1	0
Colonel S. G. D. Smith	2	2	0
Mrs. Richard Brooks	5	0	0
Miss C. J. Wood	1	0	0

We are requested to state that the subscription list opened sometime ago by the Hon. Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta and Mr. D. E. Wacha in aid of the native sufferers from the recent catastrophe of the earthquake in the Punjab is still open and subscriptions will continue to be received for sometime yet. It may be mentioned that the donations are remitted to the special organisation at Lahore for the purpose called the Anarkali Anga Somai which distribute monies to the poor Punjabis in the afflicted localities by means of respectable and responsible agents.

THE BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

MR. ABDUL KARIM MUNSHI, Honorary Secretary, of the Anjuman-i-Ahbab, Bombay, received the following reply from the Hon'ble Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C.I.E. Chief Secretary to Government :—

"Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 30th June, 1905, and in reply to request that you will convey to the Mahomedans of Bombay, the acknowledgments of Government for their action, in connection with the recent celebration of the birthday of his Majesty the King-Emperor of India, and inform them that a copy of their resolution will be transmitted to the proper quarter."

THE LATE MRS. S. M. MOSES.

WE much regret to announce the death of Mrs. Moses, the wife of Mr. S. M. Moses, partner of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company, Limited, which took place on Friday evening at her residence, Gibbs House, Malabar Hill. Mrs Moses who died at the early age of 43, was the daughter of the late Mr. E J. Abraham and the grand daughter of the late Sir Albert Sassoon, Bart. She was married to Mr. Moses in 1880 and they had only one son and heir, who is at present a graduate of the Bombay University. During the last twenty-five years of her married life, Mrs. Mosses was very much devoted to her husband and they did not part from each other even for a single day, a fact which makes the bereavement to Mr. Moses very keenly felt. She travelled with her husband on the continent of Europe and visited Palestine and also various parts of interest in India. During the last Coronation festivities she had the honour of being invited along with her husband by their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote as their guests at the Delhi Durbar. Mrs. Moses' charity was proverbial and no needy person was ever sent back from her gate empty-handed. Unfortunately Mrs. Moses did not enjoy good health for some time past, and under medical advice she went to Ootacamund for change during the last summer, but it is to be regretted that she found no relief, and, within a month of her return to this city, she expired peaceably surrounded by her relations. Her loss is deeply mourned by a very large circle of friends and relations, for all who knew Mrs. Moses were enchanted by her nobility of mind, her charity, her hospitality, her generosity and amiable disposition. Much sympathy is felt for her bereaved husband for the irreparable loss that he has sustained. Out of respect for the memory of the deceased lady, the whole of the Marwari Bazaar, the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Mill, the Sassoon and Alliance Silk mill, the Sassoon Press, the Port Canning and Company and the office of Messrs. David Sassoon and Company were closed on Saturday. The funeral of the deceased, which took place on Saturday evening, although private, was very largely attended, there being no less than two hundred sympathisers present. Mr. Moses received numerous telegrams of condolence from various parts of India and Europe and numerous visitors have been calling at "Gibbs House" to express their condolence to Mr. Moses. Of the late Mrs. Moses it can truly be said "many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCES.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court, Appellate Side, have disposed of a report of proceedings made by Mr. A. Lucas, Sessions Judge of Satara, in the case of Bhau Davlata Mang and three others, who were convicted of dacoity by Mr. G. D. French, Assistant Sessions Judge of Satara, and No. 1 was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and the other three each to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Mr. Lucas made the reference at the request of the District Magistrate of Satara, who was of opinion that the sentences passed were altogether inadequate to the gravity of the offence committed. Mr. Lucas remarked that he fully agreed with him and requested that the sentences might be enhanced on all the accused.

The facts of the case was briefly these. The complainant Mahadu and his family were living in a hut on account of plague at Shalgaon. On the 9th November 1904, the complainant, his wife, and one son had slept as usual at night in this hut. About midnight, some four or five persons broke into the hut, held Mahadu and his wife down on the ground and beat them, dug up the floor in the hut, and removed a tin case, which contained some cash and ornaments. The dacoits also took away a few pots and clothes. The property stolen was valued in all at about Rs. 300, the property recovered was of about Rs. 140. Four or five persons entered the hut, but there were some outside. The robbers had lighted a lamp, but neither the complainant nor his wife pretended to identify the accused as the persons, who committed the dacoity. There was thus no direct evidence in the case except the confession made by accused No. 2. There was, however, the usual evidence in such cases of the accused producing the stolen property. Some of the property such as pots and clothes were not difficult of identification. Mr. French said No. 2 confessed, but he was admittedly led to do so by the promise of a pardon, and so he had held the confession inadmissible. No. 1 was stated to have produced a bracelet and two "putalis" and Rs. 19 from his hut, and the ornaments were identified by the complainant and his wife. The other three accused produced property at their huts. There were two previous convictions against No. 1 and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The other three were sentenced each to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Their Lordships looking to the evidence, sentenced each of the four accused to one year's additional rigorous imprisonment.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SEVENTY-FIFTH REPORT.

THE Directors submit to the Shareholders a statement of the Liabilities and Assets and of the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank as at the close of the half-year on 30th June last.

The transactions of the half-year have resulted in a net profit of..........		Rs. 10,77,031 11 7
to which has to be added the balance brought forward from the previous half-year..........	„	2,15,110 5 0
making together..........		Rs. 12,92,142 0 7

which they have decided to apply as under :—

	Rs. a. p.
In payment of a Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free from Income tax	6,00,000 0 0
Transferred to Reserve Fund	3,00,000 0 0
Transferred to Dead Stock	25,000 0 0
Transferred on account of Pension Fund and Bonus to Staff..........	65,000 0 0
Carried Forward..........	3,02,142 0 7
	Rs. 12,92,142 0 7

Money was in good demand throughout the half-year. The minimum Bank rate was five per cent., and the maximum eight per cent. for a period of three weeks only, the average being 5·779 per cent.

The Bhavnagar Branch was closed on 30th April.

During the half-year Mr. H. Courtenay Wright was appointed to succeed Mr. Marshall F. Reid on the Board on the departure of the latter for Europe.

The Directors who retire by rotation are the Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Armstrong and Mr. Tribhovandas Varjevandas, both of whom are eligible for re-election.

The Shareholders will have to elect Auditors for the coming year and to fix their remuneration. The present Auditors are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.

SIR AUGUSTUS GREGORY.

Sir Augustus Gregory, who has just died, took part in three expeditions for the exploration of the Australian Interior, and met with many strange adventures. On one occasion, after a sudden flood his camp was rushed by alligators, which, however happily confined their attentions to the horses, seriously injuring three of them. On another occasion his gutta-percha boat was melted by the fierce rays of the tropical sun. The third and chief expedition was designed to discover the fate of Dr. Ludwig Leichardt, who had mysteriously disappeared in the Australian desert some ten years before. He found a camp which might have been Leichardt's, with the letter "L" carved on one of the trees, but sought in vain for any more precise indications. Leichardt's fate remains, therefore, the great mystery of the Continent. He and his companions—there were six white men and two black fellows—vanished leaving absolutely no trace, and nothing has yet been heard of what became of them. The first theory was that they had been murdered by the aborigines, but, were that so, the story would hardly have failed by this time to filter through to the white settlements. If a sudden flood had drowned them their bodies would have been discovered, and news would similarly have arrived. There remains the suggestion, more probable perhaps than any of the others, that they perished from thirst among the spinifex, and that afterwards a bush-fire, accidentally kindled by some party of natives in their neighbourhood, burnt up their bodies.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use, The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The rainfall report for the past week to-day issued, describes the Arabian Sea monsoon current as still very feeble as a rain-giving current over the Peninsula.

The strong winds on the North of the Bombay Coast, however, have carried general rain over the whole of North-West India, excepting Rajputana and Sind, while two storms from the Bay of Bengal have passed right across the Central Provinces and part of Central India and Gujarat.

This extension of the rains over Upper India has greatly improved the situation, but the deficiency in the seasonal rainfall still remains considerable over nearly the whole of the country.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	20	52	21	01	20	9	15	93
Sunday 16th July..........	0	12	0	11	0	0	0	65
Total	20	64	21	12	20	9	16	01
Total fall to 16th July '04	17	90	31	12	30	66	23	62
Total fall to 16th July '03	47	01	33	95	33	74	41	53

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

	15th July and 16th July. Inch.	Cents.
From 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	65

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 15TH OF JULY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over nearly the whole area. It is in slight to moderate excess of normal.

Winds are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the reporting stations and the force has been strong in Gujarat and at Khandwa and Poona.

Temperature.—The maximum has been 5° to 7° in excess of normal at Negapatam, Madras, Cuddapah, Masulipatam, Mangalore Bijapur, Akola and Amraoti and 11° in defect at Lahore and Allahabad ; minimum 6° in excess at Mormugao. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy over a large area.

Rain.—Twenty-three stations report rain to-day, the heaviest and important falls being 3·75" at Mangalore and between one and two inches at Cochin, Calicut and Allahabad.

Weather—Rain is to be expected along the West Coast and local showers over the Central and United Provinces, Deccan and in Gujarat.

The Mail Steamer "Arcadia" which left Aden on the 9th, reports having experienced from Longitude 53° to 64° E. fresh to strong monsoon occasionally blowing with moderate gale, cloudy weather and high sea and swell thence to her arrival in port yesterday morning moderate to fresh monsoon, cloudy, a few passing showers and a high sea and swell.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

"LL."

THE Welsh double-L represents a sound which is not found in any other civilised language. But as many of us holiday-making may have occasion to ask the way to Llangadwaladr, Llanfair-mathafarneithaf, Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerchwyrndrobwlltysiliogogogoch, and other delightful little Llans, it is as well to know how to pronounce it. "Pwllheli" writes that the best way is to "place the tongue in position for pronouncing the single 'l' and blow from the right side of the mouth." Doubtless if one inadvertently blew from the left side one's foreign accent would be detected at once. Perhaps the best way to reconcile an Englishman to the "ll" is to explain it to him as an aspirated "l," or an "l" with a breathing, which, according to the ordinary rules of phonetic transliteration from other languages, should be spelled "lh," and pronounced "hl." Shakspere's rough phonetic version of it was, of course "fl," as in the name Fluellen. "Pwllheli" adds that it is "a much easier matter than pronouncing the letter 'r'—an accomplishment some people never acquire." It all depends on what one is used to.—("Manchester Guardian.")

A REMARKABLE LETTER.

THE LADY TYPISTS AND BILE BEANS.

The following letter, written by a London Lady Typist to the proprietors of BILE BEANS, will interest many of our readers.—

38, Moncrieff Street,
Packham London, S. E.

Gentlemen.—

Three years ago I was engaged as a lady Clerk in the office of a city firm, and had to be at my work by 8-30 every morning. This meant having to catch an early train to the city in all weathers, sitting in a stuffy office all day, taking food irregularly, and reaching home again late every evening to such comforts as one can get in lodgings.

One morning I awoke with a violent headache, a thing almost unknown to me previously, but I found it had come to stay. For the next three months it scarcely ceased. Then there came a nasty sickness in the morning, followed by diziness, and occasionally, fainting during the day attended the women's Hospital for months, after having advice from three doctors. Yet though at first I benefited by the treatment I soon went from bad to worse again. My friends told me I looked like death and I think I gave up all hope, for I was almost a skeleton, and the pain in my side due no doubt to liver complaint, was like knives going through me.

After trying everything I could get, and doctors' medicine, and Hospital treatment so long, with so poor result, I adopted a friend's advice gave up everything else and tried what Bile Beans could do for me.

They did wonders! Before the third bottle was finished I was like a new woman, In two months they cured me whereas doctors had failed to do so in two years. I am writing this letter almost a year after my cure, and during that time I have had no recurrence of my old symptons. there is no question as to the permanency of my cure.

Yours truly,
(Signed), A, Campell.

Bile Beans which did so much for Miss Campbell may be applied to your case. They are purely vegetable. They contain no harmful drugs, and they are the finest family medicine obtainable.

All chemists and medicine vendors stock them. The Bile Beans Mfg. Co.'s, Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, will forward post free on receipt of Rs 1-2 for small bottle, 6 bottles Rs. 6. Large size (containing three times the small) Rs. 2-8.

FREE SAMPLE.—A free sample of Chas. Forde's Bile Beans will be sent to all readers who cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp (to pay return postage), to the Bile Beans Mfg. Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, Write address clearly.
"Bombay Gazette," 17th June, 1905.

YOU NEED CLOTHES!!

You want the best possible materials at the Lowest Possible Price.

In other words, you want full value for your money.

We can give you this, because we are MANUFACTURERS. We manufacture all the goods we sell, and we guarantee everything we make to be absolutely PURE WOOL,

Our "LALIMLI" trade mark is a warranty of this.

Then send us a post card for free samples of the materials you would like to see. If you require a suit, ask for self-measurement form also.

Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broadcloths, Worsted Coatings, Riding Breeches Cloths, &c. &c. Also Blankets, Rugs, Putties, Horse Clothing, &c., &c., and Hosiery of every description including Sanitary Grey Underwear of the finest quality.

DEPT. "G"

CAWNPORE WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LTD.,
CAWNPORE.

BANK OF BOMBAY
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ERARD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co, Fort, BOMBAY.

KNAKE PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co, Fort, BOMBAY

STEINWAY PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

BROADWOOD PIANOS
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

BRINSMEAD PIANOS.
S. ROSE & Co., Fort, BOMBAY.

COLLARD PIANOS.

First Class PIANOS by the above world renounced Makers, Cost no more than cheap inferior imitations.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT, BOMBAY.

DUCKETT'S MONUMENTAL WORKS.
EAST STREET POONA,

A LARGE consignment of SUPERIOR MARBLE now coming in from Carrara, Italy. Over forty men employed. Machinery about to be installed. Memorials quickly erected anywhere and everywhere.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.
ALL HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS,

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS.
BECHSTEIN PIANOS.
WINKELMANN PIANOS

and other first class makers.

Pianos made for other countries are not suitable for the Indian Climate. See our list of Instruments made specially for India.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY

THOS. COOK AND SON.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened
Pay and Pensions collected.
Drafts and Cable Transfers issued.
Shares bought and sold; Dividends realised.
Insurances effected; Premiums paid.
Agency Business undertaken
Rules of Business on application.

THE LONG, LONG INDIAN DAY

IS made much less wearisome if you are smoking good Cigars.

SPENCER'S are still first in public favour. Have you tried SPECIAL PLANTERS? A really good smoke at a Moderate Price and certain to please you.

We of course make many better brands, and for a really first-rate Cigar, recommend our FLOR DE SPENCER. Call in at our Bombay Branch and try them.

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MADRAS.
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JOHN MOIR & SON
PURVEYORS BY ROYAL WARRANT
TO
HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

31 GOLD MEDALS
FOR SUPERIOR QUALITY.

INDIAN DEPOTS:
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CALCUTTA:—4, Bankshall Street.
KARACHI:—Dunolly Road.

Where Large Stocks for IMMEDIATE WHOLESALE DELIVERY are maintained. Condition of Stores guaranteed. Price Lists available.

MOIR'S Preserved Provisions are stocked by all High Class Provision Merchants in India, for disposal in Wholesale and Retail quantities.

INDENTS for Direct Importation, and WHOLESALE Orders only are received by JOHN MOIR & SON'S

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KARACHI:—Dunolly Road.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA.)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION, Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER.
For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
T. C. LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
The Company's Stock is the Finest Manufactured and is obtained direct at absolutely first cost from reliable English Manufacturers.

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THE COMPANY'S
WATCHES should be inspected before deciding elsewhere.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1905.

"BACK TO THE LAND."

SOME months ago, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Lyttelton, nominated Mr. Rider Haggard to proceed to the United States to inspect and report to him upon the conditions and character of the agricultural and industrial settlements which have been established there by the Salvation Army, with a view to the transmigration of suitable persons from the great cities of the United States to the land, and the formation of agricultural communities. It appeared to the Secretary of State that, if these experiments were found to be successful, some analogous system might, with great advantage, be applied in transferring the urban populations of the United Kingdom to different parts of the British Empire. Special attention was directed to the class of persons taken by the Salvation Army, their training and success as agricultural settlers and the general effect upon character and social happiness. It was rather a venturesome thing to appoint a novelist to a special commission of this description. But Mr. Haggard ceased to be a writer of fiction for the time being. He discharged his duties with despatch and has sent in a business-like report to the Colonial Office. He tells us that for a good many years he has studied subjects such as that upon which he was sent to report. And he has come to the conclusion that there is but one cure for certain of the evils which our civilisation has brought with it; to get behind them, to dam them at their source. The wretchedness of our over-crowded cities, indeed, may be beyond any complete remedy, but it can, at least, be palliated by bringing numbers of their poor inhabitants into contact with the healthful plenty of the land. He challenges the objection that dwellers in cities desire to have nothing to do with the land, Mr. Haggard's experience being that numbers are even anxious to go. Village-born people go to cities because they can find no opportunity or prospect on the land and, subsequently, because they have not the means to escape with their wives and children from the web of town life in which they have entangled themselves. Given that prospect and opportunity, and given those means, Mr. Haggard is led to the opinion such people will avail themselves of them with eagerness.

The Salvation Army colonies of Fort Romie and Fort Amity commend themselves very strongly to Mr. Rider Haggard, and he believes that in our great cities there exist tens of thousands of persons qualified to make good settlers who would rejoice in an opportunity of escaping from the poverty, sickness and vices of such places and with their families of establishing themselves under healthful conditions upon the land, either in Britain or in her colonies with the prospect of obtaining there an independence for themselves and health and plenty for their children. President Roosevelt, Earl Grey, the Canadian Government General, and Mr. Wilson, the American Secretary for Agriculture, share the views of Mr. Rider Haggard who is convinced that the future welfare of England, and indeed of other countries among the United States, depends upon whether or not it is possible to retain, or to settle upon a fair proportion of its or their inhabitants. Upon that soil, he writes, "men and women grow up in health and become furnished with those sober and enduring qualities which have made the greatness of our nation in the past, who, if they are relegated to the unwholesome conditions and crowded quarters of vast cities, must dwindle in body and change in mind," Mr. Haggard goes further and urges that, if the future safety of their countries is to be made secure against obvious and disordered contigencies, one of the chief aims of the Government of the highly civilised white nations should be to keep population upon the land, to multiply the numbers of those modest rural homes where men and women desire offspring for their own sakes and to share their labours and their plenty. In Mr. Haggard's view this can best be done "by turning to practical account the public credit and the waste forces of benevolence; by using these powers to counteract, at least to some extent, that tendency towards race ruin, a product of our western culture whereof the end must be a progressive national weakening and depletion which, if unchecked, may well bring about national defeat at the hands of those ruder peoples of the world that remain land dwelling and agricultural and again, as in past ages, culminate in national despair and death."

In the Salvation Army settlements financial miscalculations occurred, but they are absolutely sound and "point a road which may lead to successful colonisation on a larger scale." Three conditions, however, he lays down as esssential:—Sufficient capital, obtained at a moderate rate of interest, careful selection of the settlers and of the land and skilled and sympathetic management of both after settlement. The Commission wishes it to be clearly understood that neglect of any of these requisites and especially the want of a proper system of finance will almost certainly end in failure; whereas, if they are strictly adhered to, success can be made very probable, if not actually, assured. He would give every occupier the prospect and the opportunity of becoming his own landlord, for only by that mean can he be induced to stay upon the land, It is because this is impossible, that thousands of those who are employed in English agriculture are now deserting the country for the towns." Among other suggestions made by Mr. Rider Haggard is the desirability of Government sending a Commissioner to South Africa with instructions to enquire into the suitability of that country for Land Settlements, the terms upon which lands can be acquired for the purpose and whether or not any of the South African Governments are prepared to assist in the matter. He makes this suggestion as it has occurred to him that the climate of Canada for many people may be considered too cold. Mr. Haggard knows enough of the country himself, we should have thought, to be able to advise Government. But he was appointed to visit America and he has nothing to do with the other country. However, he volunteers the remark that from his general knowledge of South Africa, where he farmed himself years ago, he is inclined to think that there is land whereon settlers might be placed to their own great benefit and to that of the Empire. Possibly Mr. Haggard will be desired to continue his investigations by visiting Africa and thus add materially to the practical value of his investigations.

IMPROVED TRADE IN SIND. IT is pleasing to note in the report on the external land trade of the Provinces of Sind and British Baluchistan which has just been issued that the last year has shown a very marked increase in almost all directions. In his report for 1903-4 Major McConaghey stated that "despite the previous year's scarcity in Seistan and the introduction of the new Tariff system, Persian trade is showing signs of revival, and though the increase is not very great, yet it shows that, unlike previous years, a great improvement in trade figures can be anticipated with the return of a more favourable season." The statistics for the past year bear out this hopeful attitude in every direction. In 1902-3 the import trade with Afghanistan amounted to Rs. 29,34,035. Next year it had risen to Rs. 35,01,907, while last year it made a further leap to Rs. 41,37,892. The export trade to the same area increased only from Rs. 30,98,115 in 1902-3 to Rs 32,97,222 in 1903-4 and to Rs. 37,26,805 last year, thus showing a slight decrease on the balance, for not only do the imports exceed the exports by Rs. 4,11,087, but the difference between the increases of the last three years shows Rs. 5,75,167 in favour of the imports. This is, however, decreased by the trade with Baluchistan and Seistan which makes the increase for the three years only Rs. 1,14,141 in favour of the imports, while the total increases for the last year show Rs. 41,570 in favour of exports, which increased from Rs. 40,90,710 to Rs. 49,83,093, the increase in imports was only from Rs 47,55,868 to Rs 55,06,861, Thus the aggregate value of the import and export trade combined exceeds that of the previous year by Rs. 16,43,196 or about 19 per cent and that of 1902-03 by Rs. 25.32,225 or about 32 per cent. The trade is, also, above the average for the last five years. In detail the import trade shows an increase of nearly 16 per cent on the previous year and the export trade an increase of 21·8 per cent for the same period which gives the satisfactorily balance of 5·8 per cent in favour of exports, an exceedingly satisfactory state of affairs which, it is to be hoped, will be steadily maintained. The increase in imports occurred chiefly in horses, ponies and mules, cotton piece-goods (Indian), fruits, precious stones, leather, raw wool and silver which is attributable to an all-round good year. The decreases were chiefly in sheep and goats, drugs, grain, rice, hides manufactured silk, tobacco and woollen piece-goods. In exports the increases were chiefly in wearing apparel, cotton twist and yarn, piece-goods, indigo, spring crops other than wheat, leather, metals, provisions and woollen piece-goods, the decreases being in coal, earthenware, fruits, wheat and rice, liquors, sugar (refined), tea and silver. The cause of the decrease in the importing of sheep and goats is ascribed to the heavy mortality caused by the drought of 1902-03 and that of wheat and other grain to the damage done by the abnormal frost and untimely rain. Again the increase in the exports of twist, yarn and piece-goods bears out Major McConaghey's statement that Indian Piece-goods are steadily growing in favour both among the people of the district and our neighbours on the Khoran-Mashkhel frontier. The other increases and decreases are chiefly due to ordinary trade fluctuations, but the whole shows an eminently satisfactory state of affairs, and seems to herald a brighter outlook for the near future.

THE FRENCH AS HORSE BREEDERS. THERE is one peculiarity in the French Horse Show that shows how they have followed us in our love of horses. But there is another thing in which they entirely differ from our own shows, they are part of a well considered scheme for breeding. As was shown in these columns, some weeks ago, the French Government takes a very active interest in the breeding of horses, recognising that only by so doing can they keep up the standard and quantity required for military purposes. It is surprising how ready they are to acknowledge their indebtedness to England. At every turn in a show one meets names which remind one of famous horses in England, and this is all the more remarkable when one remembers that the horse is less used for sporting purposes in France than it is in England. Therefore, the simple design of the French Government and private breeder to improve the breed is increasingly commendable. No one who walks through the Bois de Boulogne and has visited Lord Hertford's old horse, Bagatelle, can have any doubt of the excellence of the trotters he sees practising on the well prepared track. It is nearly fifty years ago now that the French Government decided to pay £4,000 for Flying Dutchman, and it is not long since M. Blanc gave ten times that amount for Flying Fox. These are two instances which stand out and show the national desire to improve the breed of thoroughbreds by continuous importations from England. The result is that the blood horse is now as much a natural product of the country as in England.

THE YEARLY ROLL FROM DROWNING. THE week's mail shows that, although the holiday season in England has, so far, scarcely passed the "where shall we go" stage, the number of deaths from drowning while bathing is as large as ever. It is amazing how many people there are who know nothing about one of the most healthy of recreations. The man or woman who does not play bridge, tennis, golf, cricket, football or tip-cat—according to their status in life—is regarded as a monstrosity, while the person who does not know how to swim passes unnoticed. The death roll from drowning increases so alarmingly each year that it is high time something were done to reduce the number. Local authorities have done much of late years by providing swimming baths, but beyond this they have been content to let matters take their own course, It might well be arranged that the ability to swim a certain distance should be a part of the regular school course, for there are few places where there is no water available for the purpose. But whatever means are taken, it is a slur on us who call ourselves a nation of athletes, not to be able to swim, although we claim the seas as our inheritance.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR accompanied by Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary, Major F. Lee, Military Secretary, Major M. T. Yarr, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer and Captain E. St. C. Gray, Aide-de-Camp will leave Kirkee at 7-13 a. m. on 19th instant, arrive Victoria Terminus at 5-45 p.m. the same day and proceed to the Secretariat to stay for about a week. The exact date and time of return from Bombay to Kirkee will be announced hereafter.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Elphinstone, Lieutenant Commander A. S. Balfour, sailed on Saturday for Port Blair.

AMONG the passengers, who proceeded to Europe, on Saturday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Mail steamer Peninsular were:—Major-General Sir E. G. Barrow, K. C. B., the Hon. Lieut.-Col. H. A. Deane, Hon. B. A. Forbes and Commander G. S. Hewett, R. I. M.

MAJOR R. J. MacNamara, Superintendent of the Central Jail, Multan, succeeds Colonel Bate as Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab.

We regret to hear from Srinagar that the Maharaja's only son and the heir apparent to the "Guddi" died on Friday morning.

ABOUT 35 lakhs of tolas of silver have been purchased by the Government of India from Treasury funds for immediate coinage into rupees.

LORD AND LADY CURZON gave a large dinner on Thursday evening, followed by a performance of "Crazed" by Mrs. Fegen, Colonel de Courcey Hamilton and Major Liddel.

NEWS has been received that during the past severe winter upwards of five thousand head of cattle died in the Leh district of Kashmir from a disease resembling rinderpest.

A number of motor-cars are to be used at the manoeuvres at Ballabgarh in December, mainly for the convenience of distinguished officers who are to be present there.

IN consequence of rain having fallen generally in Gujarat and throughout the Presidency. All relief works have been closed in the affected districts except one in the Kaira District which will remain open until about the end of this month.

No further news has been received regarding the fatal drowning accident to Lieutenant Garsia. Durham Light Infantry, in Kashmir. He is reported to have lost his life in the river between Baltal and Sonamarg.

DURING the recent abnormal heat in the Punjab a number of bad cases of heat apoplexy occurred in the British garrison at Peshawar. The rain, which has extended over the Province generally, has caused a welcome lowering of the temperature.

THE Admiralty have appointed an expert committee to go into the quest of the qualities of submarines and the best methods for their construction. The meetings of this committee will be private, and great care is to be taken that none of its deliberations become known to anyone outside. It is evident that the reason for the constitution of such a committee lies in the accidents which have recently been fallen British submarines. No doubt an endeavour is to be made to increase the stability of such vessels, and if necessary, to alter their build and mechanism to such an extent as to lessen the dangers to their crews.

A SERIOUS accident happened during the manoeuvres by the Sixth Cavalry Division at the camp of Valbonne, in the presence of General Lacroix, the military governor of Lyons. A charge pushed home too far, and two squadrons collided violently. An officer and a non-commissioned officer were fatally injured and several other officers and men were more or less seriously hurt, and were taken to the Layette Hospital. One horse was killed and many others injured, while the ground was littered with broken lances and carbines, helmets, which had been jerked from the heads of their wearers, and swords wrenched from the saddle frogs. Accidents of this kind are frequent in the French army, but are seldom reported in the Press. They are due generally to the keenness of both men and officers during the manoeuvres, and the fact that shock tactics are still the basis of the training of the French cavalry.

THE inquest on the 15 victims of the Submarine A 8 disaster was resumed at Devonport Dockyard on June 26. Much of the evidence given before the Court of Inquiry was repeated. Medical evidence was given by Fleet-Surg. Browne, who said that the man found in the conning tower had died from drowning, the others either from asphyxia or shock Capt. Bacon, naval assistant to the First Sea Lord explained the buoyancy of submarines, and said it had been impossible to ascertain why A 8 dived when in surface condition. Experiments could be carried out with models, and they would probably be able to ascertain the exact cause of the disaster. Petrol was found issuing from a rivet hole in the fore petrol tank, but whether water entered the tank through this hole could never be ascertained. Other evidence was given. The jury found that the death of Leading Seaman Cussacks was due to drowning owing to the accidental sinking of the submarine, and that in each of the other cases, the cause of death was asphyxia by poisonous gas generated in the submarine after she had accidentally sunk.

A STATEMENT has been issued as a White Paper showing the probable effect on the programme of shipbuilding due to the reappropriation of cash provision under Vote 8 of the Navy Estimates and to the issues of stores for shipbuilding purposes. The amount of the original Estimate for new construction was £12,098,092 and this is now reduced to £11,698,092, the revised Estimate for dockyard-built ships being £3,821,186, as against £4,004,186 that for contract-built ships £7,861,634, as against £8,066,634, and that for small vessels £15,2721., as against £27,272. The revised Estimate for reconstruction is £2,693,319, the original amount being £2,885,319, and the Estimate for stores is now £980,550, the original being £1,102550. The establishment charges, however, show an increase, fo while the original Estimate was for £1,731,246, the total required is put down, as £1 757,246. The net reduction of the total of the Estimates is £6[illegible]9,000. It is added that the stock of Navy stores, &c., will be increased in consequence of the net reduction in programme expenditure,

THE TRAFFIC IN GUILLEMOTS' EGGS.

AT this time of the year small gangs of "climmers" set off to the magnificent cliffs of Bempton, Buckton and Speeton on the Yorkshire coast early in a morning, wearing unstylish billycock hats, silk hats, or helmets padded with hay, and not infrequently tied under the chin with twine. Among their impedimenta are hampers of provisions, bottles of cold tea, pouches for gathering the eggs into, etc. It is usual for each gang to carry a huge and ugly old umbrella, strapped across the lid of the big hamper. Two heavy coils of rope—a body-rope and a hand rope—also the top-stakes or "jennies," are left concealed in recesses under the capping of turf at the cliff edge, although every care has to be taken that they do not get wet. In many pitches or swings, where the cliff beetles considerably, two jennies have to be driven in, one at the top, the other below. A "jenny" may be described as a strong iron stake with a tuning-fork-like head, which is sometimes the crutch of an old iron scruffler, with a pulley inside it. Over this runs the body-rope very easily, without risk of becoming frayed by contact with acute edges of chalk. The climber's first mate sits immediately behind this machine to control it, his heels dug firmly into holes in the turf. Around his waist he wears an atrociously unpliant leathern girdle, slightly grooved so that a turn of the rope can run round it, and he keeps a hand on each side of it, so that there is no possibility of its slipping off. Mate No. 1 is a fine sinewy fellow, who bears the weight of the climmer upon his loins, and he is a kind of living pulley besides, his girdle being subject to constant chafing. At his rear sit two more men on the turf, through whose hands the bodyrope worms itself. All are concerned in the paying-out or hauling-up of the rope as circumstances require; but mate No. 3 attends chiefly to the guide-rope or signal-line, which is secured to a stake with a ringed head, and the other end allowed to hang slack over the cliff, within reach of the climmer. He, dangling, as it were, between time and Eternity, uses it constantly to intimate his desire to go up or down. But the first top-man, although the signal-line comes not his way at all, is primarily responsible for the life of the climmer down the precipice, his nervous system being responsive to every twinge of the climmer's body-rope, which passes through his hands and grazes his girdle.

The man of the moment puts his legs through a pair of flat breeching-loops called slings, which are made of leather or woven hempen bands, and made to buckle at the front, belt-like, facetiously remarking that he always feels as safe in this gear as an infant does in its cradle. At an eyelet or two in front the body-rope, 300 feet in length, is secured by means of a figure-of-eight knot. This unconscious hero makes himself look like a living marionette, so covered is he with straps and strings. Slung over each shoulder, after the fashion of game-bags, are well-worn leather or canvas pouches, designed to hold the fragile spoil of the cliffs. His billycock hat or helmet is padded with hay to protect his head from falling stones; on his arms he wears leather sheaves, and a leather gauntlet on his wrist. His boots, again, are protected with steel toe-plates, turned down at the edges, like a horse's shoe, to enable him at one time to kick himself free of the beetling cliff, and at another to walk with safety on the slippery ledges, Above one shoulder sticks up a spoon of linen on a wood rim attached to a hazel wand, which he used to extract eggs from corners and crannies otherwise unreachable.

A hardy, resourceful, iron-nerved hero looks this queerly accoutred man, as he takes the slack guide-rope in one hand, and in the other a "jenny" which has to be driven into the very lowermost beetling edge before he leaves it. The three top-men let the body-rope run out with his weight, while the "climmer," both his hands being now free to hold it firmly, walks backwards, with his body leaning outwards, until he can swing clear. The bystander cringes on beholding him step backwards as if with resolute determination to meet his doom, so utterly indifferent is he to the three hundred and fifty feet of space beneath. A well-practised hand, fearful of naught, he is soon down a matter of fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred feet. He works himself to the right or the left as a precaution of great importance, since a stone or decayed lump of chalk dislodged from above by the working of the man-rope would, obediently to the law of gravitation, fall in a direct line, and probably crack his skull, if he should be there to intercept it. The "climmer's" acrobatic feats while dangling thus are really marvellous to behold, although one has to be content with a side view from some little distance off, owing to the sweep of the cliff-line. Avoiding certain projecting angles of rock, he leaps around others with the agility of a goat; but the manner in which he climbs downwards from ledge to ledge, gathering eggs as he goes, with his fingers or the spoon-stick, comprises quite a thrilling scene. At times he is compelled to kick out a matter of 30 feet, in order to gain an inward swing just sufficient to reach a ledge far back; and his legs appear to be going rhythmically all the time, as if in a dance between the cliff face and the aerial floor beneath. To clear every ledge and cranny a kind of pendulum movement must be maintained, some address being required to snatch or spoon the eggs one at a time, and bag them unbroken. And he must take care, that the body-rope does not twist, also that he does not descend below the guide-rope by which the code of signals is worked.

Certain tugs or pulls at the hand-rope secured to the ringed head of the top stake are recognised signals to lower, hold firm, hold slack, or raise. Nevertheless, the three topmen do, in nearly all cases, know as if by instinct what the climmer's wishes are, and they act accordingly. Neither guillemots nor razorbills will stand any risk of being caught by the climber; they get well away before he is down upon them, leaving their eggs unprotected; though I am informed that the puffin frequently will stop to give trouble. One may tell by the excreta which literally white-wash these cliffs that a few hundred generations of birds have been nurtured here. The smell therefrom in hot weather is well-nigh overpowering; it is as if all the fish in the North Sea had been carried hither to have the flesh cleaned off their bones left to dry in the sun. The decomposing seaweed, of which some of the kittiwakes partly make their nests, is no small contributor to the all-pervading stench. Very likely the sun glares blindingly on the white chalk precipice, showing up here and there several thicknesses of dried blood. This blood is said to have been spilled by fighting-birds at pairing-time and by birds fighting off the herring-gulls which come here on egg-stealing expeditions from a few miles further north.

It is no unusual thing for a climmer to fill both pouches and give the signal to haul up within five minutes. Still keeping up his inward swing, and tightly holding the body-rope, he literally fights with the left and right leg for ledge after ledge, partly to lighten the burden of the top-men, and partly to avoid grazing his shins. If you now happen to be standing among the expectant sightseers on the summit of the cliff, it will amuse you to see the three top-men sitting in a row and wagging their heads in unison at each pull of the body-rope, which the hindermost worker makes up again into a big coil by his side. Presently the climmer's head bobs up serenely from the precipice, then his body, then his feet; whereupon he unslings the leathern pouches containing his booty, the eggs, many of which are still quite warm. Everybody present is on the itch to assist in the handling, counting, cleaning, assorting, and basketing of them. The onlookers get more numerous every year, egg-dealers or their agents, and collectors of both sexes, spending often weeks on the spot, in good hopes of some rarely marked guillemot's egg turning up. Many of these eggs are so considerably fouled that they have to be dipped in water and carefully touched with a white rag before their true value to the oologist can be ascertained. The colouring matter of a dark-shelled egg is often so thick superficially that it can be scraped off with a knife, and I have heard it alleged that on one occasion an egg worth half a sovereign was for ever ruined by being left too long in water, so as to soak off its coat of ordure. Where the colourings are pale they usually go right through the shell, so that no amount of vigorous rubbing will hurt them. All alike are devoid of glossiness, and they are as hard as pot, so that you might drop them on a wood floor without fear of their sustaining any hurt,

(Concluded on Page 6.)

FIGHTING IN MANCHURIA.

JAPS PRESS ONWARDS.

RUSSIANS COMPLETELY ROUTED.

COSSACKS MUTINOUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 15.

Marshal Oyama reports brisk fighting in Sakhalin. The Japanese drove out the Russians from Vladimirooka and Blijineye on the 10th instant, and the Russians retired northwards to a fortified position at Dalineye which the Japanese stormed and carried, on the 11th instant, completely routing the Russians on the 12th.

A Company of Cossacks at Zgicz near Lodz were mutinous complaining of their food and demanding their arrears of pay. They were therefore surrounded and disarmed.

This is the first time Cossacks have shown any disaffection.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Russians in North Korea have been gradually driven northward and hold only two positions Fuzen, and Meshan, south of Tumen.

The latest information, however, reports the advent southward of a large force from Vladivostock, but it is believed they halt at Nekiefok, north of Tumen, and make a resolute stand there against the Japanese advance.

The rainy season has set in in Manchuria which prevents any movements of troops on a large scale.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

M. De Witte Welcomed.

LONDON, JULY 15.

M. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington, one of the members of the Peace Conference, yesterday paid a visit to President Roosevelt in Oyster Bay in connection with the details of the Peace Conference and expressed his gratification at the appointment of M. de Witte in place of M. Muravieff as Russian plenipotentiary, M. de Witte being an able man, who would lend confidence and weight to the conclusions arrived at by the *Conference*.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Japan is gratified at the appointment of M. de Witte to the Peace Conference. He quits St. Petersburg on Wednesday and proceeds via Cherbourg.

HONOURS FOR JAPANESE.

LONDON, JULY 14.

The following appear in the "Gazette":—Count Katsura has been appointed Grand Cross of the Bath, and Baron Komura, Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

The Echo Shield.

In the shooting at Bisley for the Kolapore Cup, Canada has scored 758, England 752, New Zealand 749, Transvaal 746 and Guernsey 734.

LONDON, JULY 15.

Scotland has won the Echo Shield.

BEET ROOT IN PERSIA.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that in compliance with Persia's request a Commission of Russian sugar specialists is starting in August to examine into the possibility of the cultivation of beet-root in Persia.

CARLISLE ELECTION.

Liberal Majority.

At the election of a member for Carlisle in succession to Mr. Gully, who has been raised to the Peerage, Mr. Chance, the Liberal candidate, has been elected by 3,016 votes against Mr. Sanderson, the Conservative candidate who polled 2,586.

M. DEROULEDE.

Declines to Return.

M. Deroulede has refused the pardon granted to him by President Loubet and declines to return to France unless he receives justice.

THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught speaking at Bisley, announced that he shortly proceeds on a tour of inspection to South Africa and Canada.

SIR ANTONY MACDONNELL

Sir Antony MacDonnell is seriously ill in Dublin.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

The Eton and Harrow Match.

The cricket match between Eton and Harrow has resulted in a draw.

Surrey has beaten Worcester by 343 runs.

The following matches were drawn:—All Ireland vs. Gentlemen of England; Somerset vs. Australians; Essex vs. Lancashire; Warwick vs. Sussex; and Notts vs. Leicester.

LONDON, JULY 14.

Yorkshire has beaten Kent by eight wickets.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

A MESSAGERIE STEAMER ON SHORE.

Rescue by H. M. S. Perseus.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Messagerie Maritime steamer Caledonien homeward bound from China to Marseilles has grounded badly near Zeila. His Majesty's cruiser Perseus has gone to her rescue and pulled her off and is now towing the steamer to Jibutil.

THE EAST INDIA RAILWAY.

Issue of New Debentures.

LONDON, JULY 14.

New debentures of the East India Railway, three per cents, for one million and a half, have been issued at 92.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The death is announced of Senor Villaverale, the Spanish Conservative statesman and ex-Premier.

THE INDIAN RAILWAYS' ASSOCIATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The Secretary of the Indian Railways' Association has notified to the railways concerned that the following business will be brought before the Conference which meets here on 31st of July.

(1). To consider the revised general rules for the working of railways;

(2). To consider the arrangements to be made for carrying out the proposed simplification of goods tariffs;

(3). The permanent Secretariat Staff of Association and to approve a Draft Advertisement for the Secretary;

(4). To record the nomination of present staff and;

(5). To fix the date and place for next annual meeting of the Association.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA' NOTIFICATIONS.

SIMLA, JULY 14.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

P. C. H. Lane, to be Sub-Lieutenant, R. I. M.

The services of Assistant Engineer, H. A. Wray, are dispensed with with effect from the 26th ultimo.

Assistant Engineer, W. G. Nicholas, has three months' extension of leave at home.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Gordon Walker, Officiating Financial Commissioner, Punjab, is appointed to be an additional member of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, vice Mr. Harvey Adamson resigned.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. N. Windsor, I. M. S. from United Provinces, is posted permanently to Burma as Chemical Examiner.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Captain E. A. Tandy, of the Survey of India, has fifteen months' leave from 18th instant.

FORESTS.

Mr. Bryant, Conservator, Southern Circle, Upper Burma, has three months' leave, Mr. H. Carter to officiate.

Mr. Manson, Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, has six months' leave, Mr. J. H. Lace to officiate.

CIVIL WORKS.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. V. Biggs to officiate as Secretary to P. W. D. in N. W. Frontier Province vice Colonel Dickie on privilege leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Captain A. D. G. Ramsay has eighteen months' leave.

Major P. J. Lumsden, I.M.S., has seventeen months' leave.

The following postings of Indian Medical Service Officers in Political employ are notified:—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Crofts to be Agency Surgeon, N.-W. Frontier Province. Lieutenant-Colonel H. N. V. Harrington to be Residency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States. Captain J. W. Little to be Agency Surgeon, Kota and Jhalawar.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Captain G. F. Osborne, R.E., has three months' leave, Major S. L. Craster to officiate Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, North-Western Railway.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, JULY 15.

On appointment to the Indian Army, 2nd Lieut W. K. Wilson, of the South Lancashire Regiment, is posted to the 2nd Battalion of the 5th Gurkhas.

Captain Benn, R.G.A., is posted to the Western Command, and 2nd Lieut. Hamilton of the Bedfordshire Regiment to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

Lieut.-Colonel Maxwell, of the 82nd Punjabis, has assumed Command of the Belgaum Brigade vice Col. Read on leave.

Lieut.-Colonel Coregan, R.E., has assumed Command of the Abbottabad Brigade vice General Woon officiating in Command of the Rawalpindi Division

Colonel Hepburne, Commanding the Presidency Brigade, is appointed to officiate in Command of the Lucknow Division vice General Locke Elliot on leave.

Colonel Carter, of the Royal Lancashire Regiment, commands the Presidency Brigade.

ARRIVALS, JULY 15.

Col G A Gor, 37th Lancers, from leave from England
Lieut A L Godman, 2nd Yorkshire Regt from leave from England
Major General Sir E Barrow, G O C Peshawar, on leave from Simla
Major H B Rathay, 45th Sikhs, on leave, from Nowshera
Lieut D C Crombie, 23rd Cavalry, on leave from Nowshera
Lieut B F Forbes, R I Rifles, on leave from Meerut
Lieut R V Turner, 1st Durham L I, on furlo from Lucknow
Lieut C L Whitaker, 18th Inft, on furlo from Benares

DEPARTURES, JULY 15.

Major R G Strange, R F A, on leave, to England
Captain Bartholomew, R F A, on transfer to Jubbulpore
Lieut A E Stewart, 124th B I, on leave, to England
Col G A Gott, 37th Lancers, from leave, to Fort Sandeman
Captain M E McConaghey R Scots, Fusiliers, on leave to England
Lieut B F Forbes, R I Rifles, on leave, to England
Lieut C L Whitaker, 18th Inft on furlo on leave to England
Major G H Weller, 14th Lancers, on leave to England
Lieut R V Turner, 1st Durham L I, on leave to England
Lieut N MacDonald M A Dept, to join to Calcutta
Major J Donaldson, R A M C, on leave to Europe
Major W M Bliss, The Cameronians, on leave to England
Lieut R Malone 4th Rajputs, on leave to England
Captain Gray, 58th Rifles, off leave to Rawalpindi
Lieut G Douglas 93rd Highlanders, on leave, to England
Major-General Sir E Barrow, G O C, Peshawar, on leave to England
Major H B Rathay, 45th Sikhs, on leave to England
Lieut D C Crombie, 23rd Cavalry, on leave to England
Major E T Taylor, Cheshire Regt, on leave to England.

THE SOBHA MURDER.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

"SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE POLICE."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The Sobha bazar murder case in which an Ooriya servant of the Raj, named Girish, was charged with the murder of a fellow servant, named Gunga, which has been tried by Mr. Justice Stephen and a special jury, came to a close to-day. The jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty. The accused, for whom there was throughout a strong feeling of sympathy, being therefore discharged.

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

There is a great sensation about the Sobha Bazar murder case. The universal opinion, while it rejoices at the acquittal of the accused, is that there has been a grave miscarriage of justice.

"The verdict of the jury" remarks the "Statesman" in a lederette this morning "implies a most serious indictment against the Calcutta Police and the public may be assured the end is not yet reached."

The wildest rumours are afloat as to the conduct of the police in the case, and it is felt that every police officer connected with the case should be sharply called to account by Government. The public feel they are absolutely unsafe in the hands of such a body.

THE RANGOON CHIEF JUDGESHIP.

IS IT A STEPPING STONE?

CALCUTTA, JULY 15.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have again addressed the Government of India on the subject of the appointment to the Chief Judgeship of Rangoon. They conclude as follows:—"The arguments addressed in the memorial from the Rangoon Chamber against the appointment of a Civilian as Chief Judge and also against the principle of making the Chief Judgeship a stepping stone to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Province appear to the Committee to rest upon an extremely sound basis. The Committee trust the Government of India, will, on the occasion of the next vacancy, consider all the circumstances relating to the appointment and confer it upon a barrister of suitable attainments whether practising at the local Bar or not."

THE INDIA P. W. D.

NEW SECRETARY APPOINTED.

SIMLA, JULY 15.

The Hon'ble Mr. L. M. Jacob, Secretary to the Government of Burma, Public Works Department, has been appointed Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, in succession to Mr. S. Preston, who retires in September next.

CRICKET IN POONA.

POONA, JULY 16.

A cricket match between East Lancashire Regiment and Argyll and Southerland Highlanders was played yesterday, when some tall scoring was put up by the East Lancs, namely Sergt. Johnson 82, Captain Rutter 71, Lieut. Egar 58, Lieut. Hill 37, and the innings closed with 292 runs; whilst the Highlanders put up 110. The highest score was made by Sergt Markey (28.) The Lancs won by 182 runs.

THE SEISTAN MISSION.

THE escort of the Seistan Mission, drawn from the 35th Scinde Horse and the 124th Baluchistan Infantry, had very trying duties to perform during the two and a half years they were absent from India. The delightful country in which the work lay presents the extremes of heat and cold. The Helmand and its tributaries had frequently to be crossed, the men often working up to their waists in icy-cold water; at other times came the trials of scorching heat and thirst. The escorting of convoys was nearly continuous; while small parties on detached duty had often to be sent out to a distance from the main body. It is calculated, says the "Pioneer" that each man at least marched 1,500 miles, while in the case of some the figures were 2,300 miles. The 58th Camel Corps had also the hardest of work, as a portion of the supplies for the Mission had to be drawn regularly from Quetta. What this meant may be judged from the fact that some men of the Corps journeyed between Seistan and Quetta no less than five times, thus covering a distance of 6,000 miles of which the greater part was desert. The behaviour of the men, both of the two regiments and of the Camel Corps, was most exemplary. Serious crime was unknown, and the discipline all through was of the highest order. On the arrival of the troops at Quetta, Sir Archibald Hunter conveyed to Major Walters, commanding the escort, his full appreciation of the conduct, discipline and soldierly bearing of all ranks, which fully maintained the reputation of the Western Command in general, and the Baluchistan troops in particular. This message was much appreciated; and the publicity given to it will increase the value of the praise bestowed. The Indian soldier, when employed in foreign countries, always shows the finest qualities of self-restraint, cheerful obedience to orders, and an unbounded capacity for hard work; and hence it is that his reputation stands so high. It is pleasant indeed to know that on the Seistan border he won the esteem and admiration both of Afghans and Persians.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. ROVERS.

AFTER the very indifferent exhibitions given in the League games during the past week or so, it was a treat to witness a game in which some of the science of the Association Code was displayed. Saturday's game between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Rovers may be set down as one of the best and most interesting played in the Harwood League this season and, although there were weak points in the attack and combination of both teams, the game was such a vast improvement on some of those that preceded it that few of the spectators were inclined to be too carping in their criticism of the play. Throughout the first half, play was of an intensely exciting nature the ball being carried up and down the field until midway through the period the Rovers in one of their incursions netted the ball. Nothing further resulted and the sides changed over with the Rovers leading by a goal to nil. Some ten minutes after the restart, the Gymkhana equalised and again a few minutes before the whistle for time went put in another shot which found the net. The Gymkhana team thoroughly deserved their victory and played a really finished game, there being nothing to cavil at this time in the way their backs attacked and defended, while the forwards, especially the centre and right, showed up brilliantly. Scores:—

Bombay Gymkhana	2 Goals.
Rovers	1 Goal.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 13.

The rains have been here for a fortnight; the khudsides are sodden. Small, white clouds roll over us at intervals wrapping us in mist for a while and then passing on elsewhere. The showers are not very heavy, but they are accompanied by a good deal more thunder and lightning than is usual with a steady monsoon. They clear the air for the moment but dust blows up from the plains, between their occurrence, showing that much of the Punjab is still unwatered. The weather-wise are shaking their heads over the prospects of the season. If the monsoon is to be a good one it must come up in a very different spirit from that it has hitherto shown. The daily reports published here by the Meteorological Department are being anxiously perused. So far, the rains have not extended at all generally north of the Central Provinces and Central India. Guzerat and the Deccan which have so often suffered in the past from insufficient rain are doing fairly well, but the Punjab and United Provinces are very much behind. The Bunniahs are evidently in doubt as to what to expect. The prices of food grains, which had been rising steadily, showed some tendency to fall when the rain reached Agra. Since then the downward movement has not been maintained, so it would appear that stocks are being held up for fear of the possibility of deficiency hereafter. The cables which reach Simla each week from observing stations in Mauritius, Zanzibar and the Seychelles confirm the impression of doubt which prevails. Up to the present, they have been far from favourable to the monsoon. The last one reports somes slight improvement in the rainfall but, the weak winds and persistently low barometric pressure disclosed are exactly what one would rather not have had in a season like the present, when a prolonged winter and unusually heavy snowfall in the Himalays have rendered local conditions in India anything but encouraging for the moisture-bearing currents. Fortunately a bad beginning is often followed by a good finish. The finish is all important while the beginning is comparatively immaterial. It is permissible, therefore, to hope that rain may still be forthcoming in the critical period which has not yet been reached when the young crops are half grown.

Of social events here, this week, there is not much to tell. A few private dances and a school dinner exhaust the list of entertainments. The fancy dress ball, announced to take place at Viceregal Lodge on 5th October, is of interest however, since it implies that Lord Curzon expects to be still here after the date fixed by Mr. Brodrick for the abolition of the Military Department has come and gone. The characters at this dance are to be historic, but there is no reason to suppose that Lord Kitchner's costume at it will be that of Cromwell.

The rains have induced a few small slips about the station. A catastrophe of similar kind, but on somewhat larger scale, is threatened on the Elysium spur where a patch of hill side, big enough to involve a house, has been pronounced to be unsafe. This is not the first time that something of the nature of a landslip has been expected in Simla. The last occasion was some fifteen years ago, on Jakke, but the house which then was vacated, in consequence of the scare, has long since been reoccupied, a few intelligently cut water channels having removed all danger of accident. Drainage of a similar kind is to be applied in the case of the Elysium hillside, and it may be hoped that the results will be equally successful.

Postscript.—The good news reaches me as I write that the monsoon has penetrated, at last, across the whole of the Southern Punjab, giving good rain at such far different stations as Sirsa, Lahore, Montgomery and Dera Ismail Khan. This will relieve the immediate tension of anxiety and should bring about a considerale drop in the price of food. The lot of the peasant in Northern India is always a hard one. It would have been gloomy indeed, had the drought continued. The relief which has come will lift a burden from a million minds, will enable seed to be sown, with good hope of a harvest, in what, for three months past, has been a desert of dust, and will give water and fodder to vast herds of cattle which have been getting perilously near, of late, to the point where these necessaries of existence come to be officially described as scarce.

JOBBERY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The identity of your correspondent, Mr. W E. Thompson, would appear to be as carefully concealed as mine. However, I have no curiosity on the subject. The occasion of my pseudonymity is lest the Viceroy or Secretary of State should condemn the D P I unheard as would probably be the case if he knew who it was had taken up the cudgels against that official. I should like the matter to be inquired into fairly and judged on its merits, or rather its demerits, without any undue weight being attached to the views of a single personality however prominent.

Your correspondent appears to miss the point of the whole controversy. No one objects to Messrs. MacMillan's getting the contract if they obtained it fairly in open competition. The objection is that it was given to them secretly without competition and for the sole reason apparently that they were "one of the largest and most respectable firms of English publishers." Now, since the books in question are in the Vernacular, the fact that they are English should carry no weight whatever, and for the rest the other two English Houses here, Messrs Longmans Green and Messrs Blackie, and Son, are quite as large, at least equally respectable and of much older standing.

If to invite tenders from every citizen meant that every citizen would send in a tender the proposal would, of course, entail a great deal of extra work on D. P. I. Mr. Thompson, however must be aware that when the Government invite tenders for coal, only coal merchants tender, and in such a highly technical trade as that of a publisher there is not the smallest probability of any but publishers tendering for a publishing contract.

In this particular contract the Department supplied all the subject matter and all that was required of the publisher was the printing illustrations and general get up. Surely in the name of commonsense as well as economy Government might have insisted on the half dozen firms likely to be interested sending in specimens of what they could do and on what terms. If this had been done it might have occupied half an hour of the D. P. I.'s time in the first instance, comparing the specimens, but it would have saved the Revision Committee, printers and even Messrs. MacMillan an enormous amount of worry and labour subsequently.—Yours &c.,

VIGOROUS DAUNT.

PROPOSED GYMKHANA CRICKET TOUR.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Cricket team propose visiting Mhow about the 20th October where a series of two-day matches will be played. These will include games with the 10th Royal Hussars and the York and Lancaster Regiment, while a third match against either the Mhow Gymkhana or the Indore Gymkhana will be arranged if the tour can be extended to a week. Apart from the annual visit to Poona it is some years since a Bombay Gymkhana team visited any other cricket centre and, should the proposed tour come off, the greatest interest will be taken in their doings up country.

ALL the mistakes are not made by the War Office. When the Admiralty erected the splendid naval barracks at Chatham, they had one large chamber, beautifully fitted up, as a court-room, and on the door was fixed a brass plate bearing the words, "Court-martial." When about to use it for the first time, however, it was discovered that according to regulations, courts-martial must be held on the water, so officers, witnesses, and prisoners have still to tramp down to the old "Pembroke" when such business is afoot.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. WILSON COLLEGE.

THE Gymkhana met the Wilson College on Saturday on their own ground in the third match of the season and obtained a victory by 55 runs. It was a small scoring game due to the bad state of the wicket, which from the start favoured the bowlers and grew gradually worse as the game progressed until at the close it resembled a ploughed field. Under the circumstances it is not to be wondered that the bowlers had everything their own way practically and that run-getting was at a premium. The fast bowlers especially were favoured with a wicket that suited them down to the ground, and, which rendered them nearly unplayable. Each side possessed a bowler of the necessary pace to be called really fast in E. E. Coombs and H. D. Kanga and their deliveries got up in a fashion that made batting hardly a pleasure. Despite these drawbacks, however, there were two or three displays with the bat which in the circumstances were most praiseworthy, and in this connection the performances of Cheetham and Powell for the Gymkhana and Gazdar for the Collegians deserve special mention, which they will receive further on. Winning the toss was a matter of no small importance as the wicket was and in this respect luck favoured the Collegians who opened their innings with H. D. Kanga and Gazdar. From the very commencement it was clear that the bowlers were going to have, the upper hand, and the early dismissal of such a formidable batsman as Kanga bore out this impression. With the total only 4, the crack Parsee player put one of Coombs' deliveries up to Vans Agnew at mid on. He was fortunate in obtaining a single from the second ball he received, which he put up dangerously through the slips. This bad start was distinctly ominous, but Stevenson who replaced Kanga kept his end up very pluckily scoring whenever he got a loose ball, while Gazdar, who perhaps played the most attractive cricket in the match, although often in difficulties scored steadily, most of his runs coming from Cheetham, who with Coombs opened the attack. The partiality shown by Gazdar for Cheetham's bowling caused that bowler to take himself off, and Ainsworth who replaced him, almost immediately met with success bowling Stevenson with the total at 41. Coombs with the total unaltered got one round Ratnagar, the new man's defence and a few runs later Gazdar who had played himself in and become dangerous was dismissed from a catch off Ainsworth. The remainder of the innings does not need much description, Coombs and Ainsworth proving irresistible and disposing of the rest of the side for an addition of 29 runs of which Wadeker made 19. The total of 76 included 13 byes, but in justice to Sanderson, the wicket-keeper, it should be stated that on such a wicket, a bowler of Coombs' pace was extremely difficult to keep to, especially on the leg side. Coombs and Ainsworth both took full advantage of the condition of the wicket and bowled remarkably well. Coombs sent down 15 overs, eight of which were maidens, and took five wickets for 20 runs, figures which would have been even better, had he bowled less to leg. Ainsworth, who does not always find a wicket to suit him, was on this occasion seen at his best and captured four wickets for 20 runs.

The Gymkhana had nearly two and a quarter hours in which to make 77 runs and, although the task before them was not exactly an easy one on account of the state of the wicket which had broken up badly, no fears were entertained as to the result. A useful partnership by Powell and Nigel Jones for the first wicket produced 23 runs, Nigel Jones then being bowled by Kanga for 13 in the compilation of which he made several fine forcing strokes. Another partnership by Powell and Carroll for the second wicket brought the total to 50, before the former who had scored 22 was bowled by Gazdar. Two for 50 and with only 27 to get to win made the position of the Gymkhana safe, but the wicket had by this time cut up so badly that run-getting became a matter of the greatest possible difficulty. Carroll did not long survive Powell's dismissal and left at 52 having just entered double figures. Cheetham and Vines got together at this stage and brought the total to 72, when Vines fell to a catch off Gazdar's bowling. With the addition of another run Burns was given out on an appeal for a catch at the wicket and Kiddle who followed was caught at short-leg in attempting to hook Ratnagar with the addition of only another run. Six wickets were thus down for 74. With Sanderson and Cheetham together the winning hit was made and the pair kept together until the total was 82, when Sanderson, who had been hit on the head by a rising ball retired, caught at short-leg off Ratnagar. The brightest cricket in the innings was seen during the partnership of Coombs, who followed Sanderson and Cheetham. The latter who had started very cautiously continued to make runs slowly taking no risks, but Coombs played a forcing game with great success and when he eventually retired had helped to bring the total from 82 to 110 of which his share was 18. With the advent of Ainsworth, Cheetham who since he had gone in on the fall of the third wicket had played slow cricket justifiable under the circumstances, began to hit out and displayed all his old skill in driving and cutting. His partnership with Ainsworth produced 18 runs when the latter who had only made 3 put one of Kanga's deliveries up in the long field where it was held. Vans Agnew, the last man, only scored one, the innings closing for 131, a much larger total than seemed likely when 7 wickets were down for 82. Cheetham towards the end of his innings played delightful cricket and exhibited all his old form with the bat. Had he failed, it is just possible that the Gymkhana would have experienced defeat. Kanga bowled very well for the Collegians, his five wickets only costing 35 runs. Gazdar and Ratnagar also met with a fair amount of success. The following are the full scores:—

WILSON COLLEGE.

Mr H D Kanga, c Vans Agnew, b Coombs	1
Mr Gazdar, c Kiddle, b Ainsworth	28
Mr Stevenson, b Ainsworth	17
Mr Ratnagar, b Coombs	0
Mr Wadekar, c and b Ainsworth	19
Mr Spencer, c Coombe, b Ainsworth	3
Mr Peston Jamasp, c and b Coombs	2
Mr Alcock, b Coombs	1
Mr Gaytonde, b Coombs	0
Mr Wajetcar, run out	0
Mr Gandal, not out	0
Extras	13
Total	76

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Coombs	15	20	8	5
Cheetham	7	23	0	0
Ainsworth	9-2	20	3	4

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr S N Powell, b Gazdar	22
Mr M E Nigel-Jones, b Kanga	13
Mr L Carroll, c Gazdar, b Kanga	10
Lieut D F Vines, c Stevenson, b Gazdar	9
Mr H Cheetham, not out	39
Mr C L Burns, c and b Gazdar	1
Mr J A C Kiddle, c Spencer, b Ratnagar	1
Mr P M D Sanderson, c Spencer, b Ratnagar	3
Mr E E Coombs, c Alcock, b Kanga	18
Mr J L Ainsworth, c Stevenson, b Kanga	3
Capt E L Vans Agnew, c Gaytonde, b Kanga	1
Extras	11
Total	131

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	R	M	W
Kanga	12-3	35	2	5
Gazdar	17	43	2	3
Ratnagar	12	32	2	2
Wajetwar	4	10	0	0

GYMKHANA RESERVES vs. Y. M. C. A.

THE Gymkhana Reserves, who are able this season to place a very strong team in the field, met and defeated the Y. M. C. A. on Saturday by 83 runs on the first innings. Winning the toss the Reserves batted first and compiled a total of 104. Towards this H. MacNaughton (28), E. Priestley (25) and Captain J. H. MacDonald (11) contributed 64 between them or nearly two thirds of the runs made from the bat. Although there were no other double figure scores in the innings, only one batsman failed to break his duck. The Y. M. C. A. wickets went down like ninepins before the bowling of Douglas and West, the first-named in particular having phenomenal figures. A total of 21 was all the Y. M. C. A. eleven could point to, when the innings closed after three quarters of an hour no less than six batsmen failing to score.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The New Half-Year.

SOME RAILWAY MATTERS.

A NEW COTTON GIN.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

THE new issues for June total twenty-eight, as compared with thirty-one placed upon the market during the previous month. While there were fewer emissions, it is notable, that public borrowing has been renewed on a fairly heavy scale. Brazil has shown its confidence in the British investor by its loan of three millions, and the Commonwealth was represented by Western Australia with an emission of £1,400,000. Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Quebec have also been the borrowers of surplus capital. Four fresh commercial offers were made, and among sixteen, new issues by existing companies appear the names of the Argentine Great Western Railway, the Canada Atlantic Railway, Meux's Brewery, and the London United Tramways. Only four mining concerns have been brought forward, and of these ventures two related to South American gold-dredging. No issues of purely financial interest appeared during the month.

The Village Main Reef is one of the few Rand gold-mining undertakings registered in and directed from London, although it has a competent local board in Johannesburg. The property is a large one, and although the grade of the ore is considerably less than the average of the district, the management has been so excellent that since August, 1898, the company has paid dividends amounting to £769,543 on its capital of £400,000 and has accumulated a reserve fund which, after heavy deductions for depreciation and equipment, stood at nearly £282,000 at the close of last year. During the twelve months covered by the lately issued annual report 246,645 tons of ore were crushed for a yield of 69,340 fine ounces of gold, while the cyaniding of the sands and slimes increased the output to 102,909 oz., or 8,345 dwt. per ton milled. With a total revenue at the mine of £434,071, the working costs absorbed £296,583, or a little over 24s. per ton, leaving £137,488, or 11s. 1.784d. per ton profit. Such a result on an average yield of under 8 1-2 dwt. speaks well for the management of the mine. The costs were over 2s. per ton smaller than in 1903, although 69,286 tons of ore were sorted out as against 2,568 tons in 1903. Recent dividends, including the one just declared, have been at the rate of 40 per cent. per annum on the nominal capital of the company, or roughly 8 per cent. on the current quotation of the shares.

In the manager's report it is stated that the ore reserves at the end of 1904, amounted to 558,619 tons of main reef and leader, and 371,624 tons of south reef 930,243 tons together. In the year a per cent. age of the main reef (14.65 per cent. of the total) was for the first time milled, the main reef and leader contributing 40.42 per cent., and the south reef 44.93 per cent, of the quantity milled, and it is added that the adjustments of the proportions of the reef mined "can only result in a lower grade of milling rock being obtained." Development below the tenth level, the general manager states, justifies the hope that the average grade will be maintained, while the settlement of the labour question is expected to result in lower operating costs. The Village Main Reef apparently has a life of about thirteen years, apart from the doubtful value of the main reef in bulk, and it holds 20,000 Wemmer shares, worth at present £125,000. Allowing for this holding, Village Main Reefs at the current quotation, and on the basis of recent dividends and the estimated "life" of the mine, stand to return the present market capitalisation at 5 per cent. compound interest before the exhaustion of the property with a yield of 5 per cent. during the working period. There are not many Rand shares that will bear the same kind of calculation even at the current alleged depreciated level.

What may be deemed the purely transitory influences over markets come to an end this week. That is to say, by to-night the Stock Exchange settlement will be fully concluded, the half-year come to an end, window dressing again unnecessary, and the Money market free for another quarter from those circumstances that help to put restraint upon general business. The more permanent reasons for market disturbance, such as home and foreign politics, which to a greater or a less degree are as ever-present as the poor, will have several temporary props withdrawn which are now serving the bears so usefully. Caution forbids the exercise of any undue optimism with regard to Stock Exchange markets after the turn of the half-year, and the professional view of the outlook is negatively indicated by all absence of discounting-purchases which might have been expected were any real confidence entertained with regard to the improvement of prices in the near future. The House, in fact, is finishing the half-year in very sober fashion, and although no trouble is talked about as likely to occur on Thursday, the markets will feel distinctly relieved if June is comfortably surmounted. And, after that, there is always a sentiment of hopefulness in the commencement of a new six months, akin to the bullishness generally expressed at the opening of each New Year.

The latest Home Railway earnings are of a mixed character, and do not, as a rule, materially improve the aggregates for the half-year now closing. The North-Eastern return shows the largest decrease, £32,160, which brings the total loss since January to £67,018. Great Western, on the other hand, advanced £8,900 upon last year's figures, while North-Western, with a decline of £8,000, is £89,000 behind on the aggregate. Lancashire and Yorkshire makes up with an increase of £5,355, and Great Central, by adding £4,465, can boast £88,464 as the gain on the six months. The Great Northern figures are again disappointing, and the Midland advance is very meagre. Great Eastern emerges badly with a decline of £8,400, although South-Western displays an advance of £10,200 on account of the Ascot traffic. South-Eastern and Chatham and the Brighton lines are £2,149 and £1,578 respectively in arrears. While North British has improved its position by £3,074, Caledonian is £2,279 under the comparison. This week the first half of the financial year of most British railways comes to a conclusion, and one may well pause to reflect why our railways almost alone of the railways of the world should consider it necessary to publish accounts, announce dividends, and hold meetings every six months, while elsewhere once a year is generally considered often enough to do these things. In the United States, Canada, Mexico, Argentina, Brazil, &c., annual accounts are generally the rule, though there are exceptions, such as the Mexican Railway and the Grand Trunk. Moreover, the leading Argentine railways adopt the very wholesome practice of publishing half-yearly interim accounts, reserving the more complete accounts for the termination of their financial year. The only reason why six-monthly accounts are favoured in this country that we can discover is that it was so at the begining, and doubtless will continue to the end, unless the law is altered. As a matter of fact, the system is harmful and inconvenient in various respects. It tends to encourage distribution of profits up to the hilt—a decided evil in British railway finance. It is also apt to be misleading, because most companies have a "lean" and a "fat" half-year, and to arrive at any correct view of their result from time to time it is necessary to add the two half-years together. For the statistician the system is particularly inconvenient—indeed, in various respects these companies appear to carry their antipathy to statistics to the length of putting all possible obstacles in the way of the investigator. Possibly it is rather late in the day to make a change, and yet it is quite clear that the problems connected with railway accounts and statistics will not be left in their present unsolved state. If opportunity offers a change should be made so that complete accounts, with full statistics, may be published annually, with an interim report and interim dividend at the end of the first six months.

One of the most significant developments in the Ceylon tea industry of late has been the experiments made by the English companies in rubber planting. The innovation was first embarked upon with a view to neutralising the effect of low prices and the higher tea duty. The experiment has proved very successful, and the practice of rubber planting is becoming more general. For instance, the Ceylon Tea Plantations Company has 150,000 rubber trees, on its estate, the Ceylon Proprietary Company has 361 acres inter-planted with rubber, the Consolidated Estates Company has 89,000 trees, the Eastern Produce and Estates Company has 414 acres planted, the Lanka Plantations Company has 40,000 trees, the Sunnygama Company has 115,300 trees inter-planted on its tea estate, besides 17 acres planted solely with rubber: the Vatiyantola Company has 2,292 acres inter-planted, and in 1906 will have about 5,000 trees ready for tapping. Rubber cultivation is a fairly profitable business under proper management, and the companies concerned ought to be able to considerably augment their revenue from this source, for the reason, that the plants can be tended without any appreciable increase in working expenses.

According to an official publication of the Bremen Cotton Exchange, the number of spindles running in the Mid-European cotton industry has increased during the past eighteen years from 10,194,446 to 16,608,969. This represents an annual increase of about 3 1-2 per cent. The consumption of raw cotton has increased in the same time from 1,840,000 to 3,019,369 bales per annum. In comparison with English conditions, the Mid-European industry is widely scattered, yet three distinct zones or regions may be distinguished. The most important is the Rhenish district, comprising the Vorarlberg, Switzerland, Wurtemberg, Baden, Alsace, the Rhine Province of Prussia, and Belgium. Though not exactly contiguous, Westphalia and Holland would come under this group. The second region would be that skirting the mountainous frontier of Bohemia, Franconia, Saxony, Silesia, and Bohemia itself. To this group would fall also Russian Poland and Moravia. The third region would be Upper and Lower Austria, the Tyrol, and Bavarian Swabia, on the Northern Alpine frontier, with Styria, Carniola, and Istria to the south-east. Alsace with 10 per cent. shows the smallest increase of spindles, Baden shows an increase of 15 per cent., Silesia 45 per cent. Bavaria with 71 per cent. comes nearest to the average German increase. Wurtemberg shows an increase of 106 per cent. and the Rhine Province one of 141 per cent. Westphalia shows the greatest increase, or 300 per cent.

The recent news with regard to the Indian linseed crop is more serious than might perhaps be supposed. The market has been relying upon a good supply from India this year to make up for a certain large reduction in the Argentine shipments. According to all appearances, these latter will be about half what they were in 1904, or perhaps a little more than half. The Indian contribution, on the other hand, promised to be considerably in excess of the 1904 shipments, and up to the end of May we had already received 320,779 quarters, as against 202,833 quarters a year ago. By this time usually about one-fourth to one-fifth of the annual quantity has already arrived, and the trade might, therefore, have expected a total for 1905 of about 1,500,000 quarters, against 1,024,889 quarters in 1904. The official report from India, however, estimates the 1905 crop as something under 40 per cent. of the normal, or 52,000 tons, which, if true, will allow of very meagre shipments only during the remainder of the present year. It is to be noted, too, that we are now receiving no linseed from the United States, nor does it appear at all probable that we shall do so, shipments from that part of the world having ceased for practically two years.

A correspondent at Charlotte, N. C., sends an account of the Fuller cotton gin, a new American invention said to combine the chief advantage of the saw gin (rapid output of lint) with that preservation of the fibres from injury which is the great merit of the roller gin. The further advantage is claimed forit that its essential mechanism can easily be applied to the 25,000 or 30,000 saw-gin outfits already existing in the United States, so that no wholesale "scrapping" of old plant will be necessary. "The principle of the Fuller gin, is an amalgamation of the principles of both the saw gin and the roller gin, that is, round-edge blades, simply constructed and formed into short rib-like parts, perform the function of the rib of the saw gin and the knife blade of the roller gin. This device, which the inventor has named a "combing finger," is made of case-hardened steel. The fingers are smoothly finished, and fastened by screws to a cast-iron bar attached to the hinged breast girt of the gin, and are made to template, being therefore interchangeable. This construction is a radical departure from the common gin rib, which easily clogs with cotton at the bottom, causing danger from fire and vexatious delays in ginning, as it is very hard to disengage the lint thus clogged. The ginning cylinder consists of a series of cast-iron rings and spiders, three-quarters of an inch wide, forming with the needles a "circular comb." When clamped together on the gin cylinder shaft by end nuts, the needles are as firmly held as if they were in a solid piece of cast iron, yet on loosening these nuts three turns the rings can be instantly separated and the needles which fit in their angular slots can be quickly taken out and replaced. This operation is as simple as the placing of a needle in a sewing machine. The needles are made of hardened, tempered, and polished steel and their cost is less than that of a gin saw." If the new gin justifies the claims that are made on its behalf it will certainly be a boon to spinners.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

THE FUTURE OF THE CORPS.

THE Army Council has decided on the future establishment of the Corps of Royal Engineers, consequent on the abolition of the School of Military Engineering at Chatham. The headquarters are to be removed to Coopers Hill, where recruits and young officers will be trained in field work and in the professional courses embodied in a sapper's training. From the new Egham school, the trained engineers will be posted to the Field, Telegraph, Bridging, or Service Companies. The headquarters of the Service battalion will be at Tidworth, Salisbury Plain, from which companies and sections of mechanics of the building trades will be sent to the garrisons for work in connection with the repair and upkeep of barracks. The field companies will be considerably enlarged a number of sappers being transferred to these units with a view of reducing the Service battalions to the requirements of the Master General of Ordnance. The move of the training battalion to Coopers Hill will take place probably in the autumn or early next spring and the Service battalion will be sent to Salisbury Plain as soon as the new barracks are completed. At present the drainage scheme at Tidworth is far from complete, no provision having been made for the septic tanks, without which the system is unworkable and this will prevent the occupation of the new buildings for some little time to come.

DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF COURTING.

VERY unconventional are the terms of an invitation to a men's Bible-class which has just been issued by the Rev. C. F. Askew, curate-in-charge of St. Mary's Laisterdyke Bradford. 'There are many and varied reasons," he says, "which keep men away from the House of God on Sundays. I will tell you a few—they are too fond of courting. One man is courting his pipe unconscious of the fact that unless there is a decided change for the better he will see more smoke one day than he will care for. Another is courting his paper, filling his mind with all the spicy details of divorce case or murder trial, leaving no room for thoughts of God.

Does this suit your case? If so, turn over a new leaf, and come to the class on Sunday.

Another brother is courting his sweet-heart—a pleasant occupation, as experience has taught me—so perhaps the less I say on that point the better. Still there is a time for everything, even a 'time to love'; so lest you weary the lass with too much attention, come to the class on Sunday for a change. A fourth friend is courting forty winks, forgetful of the fact that it will prevent him sleeping during natural hours. Again, a fifth is courting the scenery of the country or the pavements of the city. It is remarkable how much men care for their bodies and starve their souls.

If this applies to you, my brother, come and give your soul a square meal at the Bible class next Sunday afternoon. I enclose a card with list of subjects.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

(Concluded from page 5)

Following on, the Young Men did better and, thanks to an excellent innings by Rowbottom who scored 33, were able to show a total of 79 for eight wickets, when stumps were drawn. The Gymkhana Reserves have obtained a valuable accession of strength in the person of H. MacNaughton, who in addition to being a good bat is a really excellent wicket-keeper. In the match under notice, he stumped five batsmen in the two innings and only allowed a few byes to pass him. Scores :—

GYMKHANA RESERVES.

1st Innings.

Capt Macdonald, c Gawthorne, b Rowbottom..	11
Mr P R Cadell, c Samways, b Grennan.........	4
Mr R G Gillett, b Grennan	9
Mr F P West, b Rowbottom	7
Lieut Douglas, b Rowbottom	2
Mr H MacNaughton, c Rose, b Gawthorne	28
Mr P T Arnot, b Rowbottom	1
Mr E Priestly, b Gawthorne	25
Capt King, c Pooler, b Gawthorne	0
Mr E Comber, b Rowbottom	4
Mr N M Hogg, not out	3
Extras........................	10
Total..............	104

Y. M. C. A.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr L H Rose, c Priestly, b West..........................	7	st Mac Naughton, b Hogg..........................	11
Mr E W Grennan, c and b Douglas..........................	3	c Gillett, b Douglas...	7
Mr N Rowbottom, c Arnot, b Douglas..........................	5	b Gillett	33
Mr W Samways, b Douglas ...	0	b West..........................	5
Mr A W Gawthorne, b West...	0	b Gillett	5
Mr H G Pooler, b Douglas	1	st MacNaughton, b Douglas	2
Mr S King, st MacNaughton, b Douglas	0	st MacNaughton, b Macdonald..........................	4
Mr L McClun pha, not out	0	b Douglas	1
Mr E Gawthorne, b Douglas ...	0	Did not bat.	
Mr A Gidney, b West..........	3		
Mr Langhan, st MacNaughton, b Douglas..........................	0		
Extras..........	2	Extras..........	11
Total.........	21	Total...	79

R. I. L. I C. C. vs. G. T. RECREATION C.

A match was played on Saturday between the R. I. L. I. and the Gov. Telegraph Recreation Club, and resulted in a win for the latter by 3 runs; S. De Silva for the former Club made a useful 22. The full score for the Telegraph was made practically by 3 batsmen, Moore 18, Netscher 14, and Speechly 12, and 15 extras.

R. I. L. I. C. C.

D Costa, c St Anne, b Dudley...	4	b Netscher..............	7
Farrao, st Lawrence, b Moore.	0	b Netscher	0
Dagama, b Dudley................	2	c Netsche, b Seymour	10
Vaz, b Moore	0	did not bat	
D Silva, b Dudley	22	not out	10
Braganza, c Leslie, b Dudley	1	did not bat	
Forseca, c Moore, b Dudley ...	2	c D'Silva, b Edie	10
N Farrao, not out	12	c Lawrence, b Netscher	1
D'Souza, b Dudley..............	7	did not bat	
Fernandez, c Moore, b Dudley	0		
Braganza, b Moore	0		
Extras	10	Extras...	10
Total........	60	Total for 5 wkts	38

G. TELE. RECREATION C.

H Netscher c Braganza b Vaz	14
A D'Silva c Farrao b Braganza..................	0
G Edie b Farrao	0
A Moore b S D Silva..................	18
V D'Souza c and b Farrao..................	1
A Speechly c and b Vaz	12
N Leslie b Braganza	1
H Cassels b Braganza	0
G Lawrence b Vaz..................	0
C Dudley St Farrao b Vaz	0
C St Anne not out	2
Extras	15
Total......	63

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

The match was played at Islam Gymkhana on Saturday. The following are the scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Abba, run out..................	3
Alisha, l-b-w Pearse	1
Jabir M Ali b Pearse	8
Mullaji, b Herbert	0
Peer Mahomed, b Latouche	60
Fida Hussain b Herbert	9
Hadi C Tyabji b Alcock	18
Yusufbhoy st. Alcock..................	29
M D Hussain, b Alcock..................	1
Ahmedali, not out	1
Abdulla, b Alcock	0
Extras..........	7
Total........	137

PAREL GYMKHANA.

Sharp b Mullaji	0
Hokham b Abba	1
Patterson b Mullaji	3
Alcock, b Abba..................	0
Latouche, b Mullaji	11
Lillywhite, b Mullaji..................	1
Finch, c Yusufbhoy Abba	0
Fox c Abba Mullaji	4
Herbert, not out	2
Sherew, b Mullaji	0
Pearse, b Mullaji	0
Extras..................	2
Total	24

For the Parel Gymkhana Alcock bowled well taking 4 wickets for 5 runs only. For the Islamites, Mullaji did better still by taking 7 wickets at a cost of 7 runs only.

WONDERS IN COLLARS AND CUFFS.

THE United States census for 1900 notes the fact that the collar and cuff industry is local and peculiar to Troy. Here are the figures writes "American Industries" ;

Number of establishments, 29; capital, 8 768,337 dols.; salaried officials, clerks, etc., number 412; salaries, 498 939 dols.; wage-earners, average number, 14,822; total wages, 4,956 427 dols.; men 16 years and over, average number, 2,013; wages, 941,500 dols.; women, 16 years and over, average number, 12 666; wages, 3 993,309; children under 16 years average number, 143; wages, 21,618 dols.; miscellaneous expenses, 984,509; cost of material used, 5,064,539 dols. Value of products: collars and cuffs, value, 8 673 271; all other products, 5,386 925.

Glens Falls has six establishments, all branches of the Troy industry. In these there is invested a capital of 519,462. There are employed over 800 wage-earners and the wages paid amount to 200,034 dols.

The industry gives employment to few children. Collar and cuff making with the exception of the cutting, upon which men are engaged is done mostly by women.

The making by home workers of some part of the collar or cuff is a peculiar and interesting phase of the manufacture. Since the inception of the industry much of the work has been done at the homes of families, the members of which were either unable on account of household duties to take employment in a factory or unwilling to do so.

There is not a town with in a radius of 30 miles of Troy wherein a portion of the female population is not engaged in some part of collar and cuff manufacture. This work is what is called "turning" and "pasting." The people of more distant points are employed mostly in 'buttonholing."

After being finished, the collars and cuffs are sorted and counted and sent to the laundry. In the laundry the goods are first washed in large revolving wash wheels. They are then smoothed out preparatory to starching. This done, they are smoothed by hand and sent to drying room, where they are made ready for the ironing machine.

ELEGY.

(With apologies to Gray.)

The durwan tolls the bell for parting day,
The burra sahib's already home for tea.
The clerks have along since hied their homeward way,
And left the office empty but for me.

Now come the durwans' charpoys into sight:
Soon all the air a solemn stillness holds,
Save when some gharry wheels its groaning flight,
Whose occupant the driver loudly scolds.

Beneath the opp'site porch, that window's shade,
Where lies the day's dust swept into a heap,
Each on his narrow bed, light clothed, laid
The rude, loud-snoring 'watching durwans" sleep.

Let not ambition mock their workless toil
Their wearied eyelids and their ponderous snore,
Nor sahib-log hear, with a disdainful smile,
Their "tullub compti Sahib, I am poor."

Into the chattering markets' ceaseless strife
These unambitious mortals rarely stray,
Give them their tullub and this restful life,
They'll keep the idle tenor of their way.

But while I sit, and muse thus as I sit,
I recollect that I have work to do.
The cashbook's not yet balanced! I must quit
My musing to be in my bed by two.

—LUKE A. HEAD, in the "Rangoon Gazette."

THE TRAFFIC IN GUILLEMOTS' EGGS.

(Concluded from page 4.)

As I have already said, not two out of the many thousands of guillemots' eggs lifted on the Yorkshire coast yearly within the space of about seven weeks are exactly alike, Seventy-five per cent, of them are a showy blue-green, some quite plain, others elaborately decorated with specks, zones, blotches, scrolls, and finest hair-lines. These again, are diversified by the shape of the egg or its size, some being a long pear-shape, others stumpy. The circumferential measurement of an egg may be said to average eighty millimetres, The rarest and most valuable egg may be the least prepossessing; it may range from mud-colour to that of a cigar, and the shell may be exceedingly rough. Very unusual varieties, such as are sought after by naturalists collecting such things, occur, perhaps, one in a thousand. Four of the writer's friends have enormous collections of guillemots' eggs, all taken from the Yorkshire cliffs which they value at a high figure. Among these four collections there are the rarest specimens ever noted, ranging from malachite green to deep red, chocolate, or cinnamon, spotted, blotched, or streaked with darker colours or shades, others being pure white with jet marks. One egg I have seen had an unbroken line zigzagging around the shell, so much that if by any process it could have been straightened out it would measure not less than half a yard. Another egg in the possession of a York naturalist named Potter has two zones of curious and intricate markings, with the letter "P" upon it; while another one has a zone in the middle, which feature adds to its value preternaturally.

Three hundred eggs of a normal type, lifted by a company of 'climmers" in one day, is considered good work. Such booty will represent three hundred pence, divisible between four men, or 6s. 3d. a-piece. At times, however, a thousand eggs or more are gathered by the same "firm" in one day, some of them being sold for 2d., 3d., 6d., or even 1s., entirely according to the value of the ground-colour or marks. Collectors, who keep in touch with the men throughout the season, are pleased to pay any price up to half a sovereign for a rare specimen. The normal types are sold retail to visitors at the marine stores of Bridlington Quay, Flamborough, Filey, and Scarborough. Thousands are said to be despatched to Leeds for use in the working up of patent leather, and the albumen of thousands more is said to be employed for clarifying wines. But from time out of mind the guillemots' eggs have formed a staple article of food on this part of the Yorkshire coast. Many times in a day you may see men, women, and children leaving the "climmers'" cottages at Bempton with big basketfuls of guillemots' eggs, which are sold wholesale to retail dealers at the rate of fifteen or sixteen for a shilling. In most of the Bempton cottage gardens I noticed that many of the more brilliant blue-green eggshells had been inverted on sticks for ornament, and as earwig-traps. I have eaten such eggs, fried by the egg-gatherers' wives, on two or three occasions, though they were certainly a little too strong for my palate. The best way is to boil them hard for five minutes, shell and slice them, flavour with a little anchovy paste, and serve with lettuce or mustard and cress.—Harwood Brierley in the "Pall Mall Gazette."

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CHINA.

THE immediate future of commerce and industry in China depends, to a very large extent, on the condition of the credit of the country. Although that has been improving somewhat of late, the present state of affairs makes the future of China very uncertain; so much depends on the terms of peace between Japan and Russia. This uncertainty has had the effect of restricting the investment of foreign capital in the country, although it is recognised that China offers a splendid field for Western capital and enterprise. The annual volume of statistics for 1904, issued by the Imperial Maritime Customs, has, at the present time, a special interest, as it shows the effect of the war on the external trade of the country. The figures for last year show that business, both domestic and foreign, is gradually recovering from the effects of the Boxer troubles. The total value of the net imports amounted to 344,060,000 taels (Haiknan), being an increase of 5 per cent. as compared with 1903, and the exports to 239,487,000 taels—an expansion of 11 per cent. The direct effects of the war were increased by the scarcity and dearness of money, thus helping to restrict exports, and thereby leading to an aggravation of the adverse balance of trade. Another cause of the slow progress was the high cost of textiles, caused by the inflated prices of raw materials, and a consequent slackening of the imports of such commodities; while yet another was the widely fluctuating state of exchange. The point of greatest interest to the foreign creditors is the increase in the over-sea trade, which, of course, involves an increase in the maritime customs, which form the security for a considerable portion of the external debt. The receipts from this source amounted, in 1904, to 31,500,000 taels an increase of about 3 1-3 per cent. as compared with the previous year. A substantial increase in the value of the tael, during last year made the actual outturn about 12 per cent. greater than in 1903; the figures being 4 514,000 at an average exchange of 2s. 9 1-4d. per tael, in 1904, and 4 028,001 at an average exchange of 2s. 7 3 4d. in the previous year. The fluctuations in the currency cause great inconvenience, and it has been sought to impress on the Chinese authorities the pressing and extreme need to do something to ameliorate a state of affairs that is growing more and more intolerable; but instead of improvement, what they have done has only made confusion worse confounded. The Government cannot be brought to see that what is bad for the trade and industry of the country is, by a parity of reasoning, also bad for the Imperial Exchequer.

HORTICULTURE FOR SCHOOLS.

A VERY important and welcome suggestion has been made by the committee which has been inquiring into the conditions of fruit culture in England. They propose that a special sub-department of the Board of Agriculture should be appointed to deal with this industry, comprising an information bureau and also an experimental fruit farm. But most valuable of all, perhaps, is the advocacy of horticulture as a subject to be taught in elementary schools. To begin at the very beginning—that is the best way to inculcate knowledge of and interest in this important branch of home industry, and it would be desirable, so far as possible, to make the measure applicable not only to country schools, as the committee advise, but also to those in large cities. The gardens which must of necessity be attached to the schools in question will be further to seek in towns, of course, but in many cases, at any rate, there are suitable spots in the suburbs within easy reach. Many other useful recommendations are made by the committee, among which is the inspection of imported fruit at the ports of entry and the distinctive labelling of jam made from foreign fruit, as well as a suggestion for the readjustment of railway rates for the carriage of the home product, especially in cases of glut.

RUBBER TYRES AS SUCKERS.

THE City Engineer of Westminster is of the opinion that the rubber tyres of motor-cars suck the creosote from wood pavement, and help in this way to deteriorate it. We think that his contention is ridiculous. Firstly, if the tyres did abstract the creosote they would deposit it on the wood on the next revolution of the wheel. Secondly, the creosote only remains on the surface of the pavement, when freshly laid, and iron tyred wheels soon disintegrate this surface by hammering into it the loose flints and granite which are strewn to prevent horses from slipping. The dust and dirt caused by horses acts as a sort of blotting-paper in dry weather, and would absorb creosote much more readily than would a rubber tyre, which is non-absorbent. The constant watering and sweeping of pavements is another cause of the disappearance of the creosote. If Mr. W. J Bradley, the Westminster City Engineer, is really earnest in bringing this charge against motor-cars, we are of the opinion that he has not properly studied the subject. The arguments we put forward above will appeal to anyone capable of forming an unbiased opinion. Such opinions are worth more than the off-hand statements made to disparage motor traffic.

The "Municipal Journal" has lately canvassed the opinion of County Surveyors as to whether motor-car traffic increases the cost of road maintanance. Those surveyors who have given thought to the subject do not consider that the touring motor-car is to blame as a road destroyer.

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THE QUESTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The controversy between the Government of India and Lord Kitchener has resulted in a decision favourable to the latter. The claim of the Commander-in-Chief to be the principal Military Adviser of the Viceroy in Council has been recognised, and the authority of the "Military Member" has been so curtailed that its obstructive influence, so often protested against by Lord Roberts, Sir William Lockhart, Sir George White, and others, can no longer be exercised. The most remarkable feature of the present dispute is that, although the mischievous effects of a system of dual control—under which the Indian Army has been as a house divided against itself—have been pointed out by one Commander-in-Chief after another, no determined attempt had until now been made to obtain the mending or the ending of it writes the military correspondent of the "Westminster" Sir William Lockhart especially, had to complain not only of dictation and interference in times of peace but of the subversion even of his strategical plans for the conduct of war! That such a state of affairs should have been found intolerable by so masterful a man as Lord Kitchener is scarcely wonderful. Every soldier understands that obedience to the Government by which he is employed and paid is the first and most vital principle of his duty to the State; but it is quite another matter to be thwarted continually by a rival military authority, wielded moreover, by an officer of junior rank in the Army.

So far as it is possible to interpret the motives of the Indian Government, the maintenance of a dual system of command had its origin in an extreme anxiety, inherited from the East India Company to prevent the possibility of any military authority becoming inconveniently powerful; and that, in order to insure against this, rival Departments were created so that the one should neutralise the other. The result amply fulfilled the object which appears to have been desired; the Commander-in Chief, as Lord Kitchener explained, has had responsibility without power, while the Military Member has had power without responsibility. Thus, as often as the Commander-in Chief endeavoured to meet his responsibilities by proposing schemes for the betterment of the Indian Army, the Military Member has had no difficulty whatever in rendering such efforts abortive by submitting alternative propositions, or by the mere vis inertiae of delay. So strongly did Lord Kitchener object to this very unsatisfactory arrangement that he was actually prepared to advocate the abolition of the office held by himself rather than that the division of authority should be continued. He was, however of opinion that the Military Member not the Commander-in-Chief should give way, and, generally speaking, his view has prevailed. The embodiment of British military authority in a visible Commander-in-Chief has a great and beneficial influence over the natives of India herself also over those of the border States and tribes.

Lord Curzon and Sir Edmond Elles have vigorously resisted Lord Kitchener's pretensions, and the objections raised by them may be summarised as follows:

1. A military autocracy is being established.
2. The duties assumed by the Commander-in-Chief will be found too heavy for any one man—even Lord Kitchener himself—to perform satisfactorily.

The first of these objections ought to be invalid; the Commander-in Chief, like any other public servant, holds his office at the will and pleasure of the Civil Government, by whom the purse-strings are securely held and by whom, moreover, any employe who gives trouble can easily be dismissed from his office. Only a weak master has any reason to regard with jealousy the successful career of a servant; should the servant get out of hand the fault is the master's, not the servant's. That, at least, is how it ought to be in theory, though of course it would be folly not to recognise that in practice the military element tends to acquire more power in India than is given it on paper. It is right and proper to take all reasonable precautions against this tendency, provided you do not divide and weaken the military power for its own proper purposes in order to keep it subordinate to the civil element. The force of the second objection obviously depends upon the manner in which the burden of duty is imposed and it will undoubtedly be needful to discriminate very carefully between a too comprehensive assumption of executive responsibilities and the exercise of advisory functions and general supervision. In this connexion there are, it must be admitted, some elements of danger. Lord Kitchener is a man of boundless energy who has a full measure of that self confidence which is essential to success in any important capacity, and may not impossibly estimate the potentialities of his successors by his own standard. The over-weighting of the Commander-in-Chief can be prevented only by the adoption of a sound system of delegation; and as the details of that system must necessarily be arranged to a great extent by Lord Kitchener himself, there is indeed a danger lest he may retain too great a share of the executive business in his own hands. Such errors will not, however, be found irremediable.

Meanwhile the situation actually arrived at appears to resemble, in effect, very closely the reformed system adopted at home in consequence of the Report of the Esher Committee. Lord Kitchener, exercising the combined functions of a Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of State for War, presides over a Military Council, by which the "Army Department" will be administered and will represent that Council as an "ex-officio" member of the Indian Government. The duties of the Army Department are such as may be expressed by the term "combatant," and are thus sharply divided from those of the "Military Supply Department," which relate to finance and the provision of stores and munitions of war, and will be conducted under the authority of a "Military Member" of less influence than hitherto and who may, in case the Commander-in-Chief is an officer of the Indian Army, be a civilian.

An erroneous impression appears to prevail that, as the result of having in a general sense succeeded in gaining his point, Lord Kitchener has at the same time obtained a free hand to carry out forthwith, in its entirety, his own scheme for the reorganisation and redistribution of the forces in India. Such is not the case. The concentration of the bulk of the Army on the North-West Frontier and the adoption in full of the Kitchener programme would involve an expenditure of some twenty-two million pounds, as well as a drastic revolution of the internal military policy of India; but, without the consent of the Government, Lord Kitchener can neither obtain the money nor adopt measures subversive of the existing policy. That there are many strong objections to the proposals of the Commander-in-Chief is obvious, and until the whole matter has been fully considered and the objections explained away to the satisfaction of the Viceroy, Lord Kitchener can do nothing; all that has so far been effected is to abolish the obstruction generally offered by the rival Department of the Military Member.

Lord Kitchener has first to show that his scheme is sound in itself, and secondly to convince the Government that its adoption is essential in spite of the cost it must entail. Actually it appears unlikely that he will more than partially succeed in either of these things. The objections raised are briefly as follows: (1) Concentration on the frontier involves the bulk of the native regiments serving permanently at a distance from home—being, in effect, continually on foreign service—a state of affairs that would detrimentally influence recruiting. (2) The removal of troops from existing cantonments would result in great local distress, owing to loss of trade. (3) The absence of visible military power would militate against the preservation of order. (4) The marches hitherto made from outstations to camps of exercise were useful as training, and had, moreover, a good effect on the districts through which the troops passed. (5) The training of the minor units can be more efficiently conducted while these are dispersed and unless they are individually well trained their higher training in larger units is unprofitable. (6) The railways afford already means of concentration when required, and there is therefore no strategical necessity to anticipate the demand for it. (7) India is a poor country, and money ought not to be expended upon any scheme, military or otherwise, that is not either absolutely necessary to her security or likely to prove remunerative.

Lord Kitchener is not a man easily to be diverted from any purpose which he has deliberately set before him; yet the task of converting Lord Curzon to his views in the present case, in face of the very cogent objections arrayed against him, may not improbably prove too hard for him. Moreover, there are various questions relating to Army Reform and military policy in India that appear more urgent than the majority of those with which Lord Kitchener is concerning himself. With these questions I cannot now deal, but I would draw attention to an extremely able review of the whole matter, by an evidently well-informed writer who signs himself "Punjabi," in the July number of the "United Service Magazine."

THE DUALITY OF MR. CAINE.

ALL the sympathy of a nation will go out to Mr. Hall Caine in an affliction, the nature of which he has just disclosed in an after-dinner speech. All the strange deeds and sayings which have been attributed to him—and some of them have undoubtedly been curious—belong in reality not to himself, but to a Frankenstein double of him, created by the newspapers. This, it appears, is the person, who likens himself to Shakespeare, buttonholes a monarch in the Isle of Man, and writes anonymous puffs of himself to the papers. For fifteen years, says Mr. Caine, he has been pestered by this creature. He is getting tired of him, and we can quite understand the feeling. But Mr. Caine must take heart and look on the brighter side of things. After all, no man is approved great until he has been caricatured. The politician does not become a statesman until he is misrepresented. And, then, too, a double such as this may even have a certain utility. It may be bad to be a Bondsman, but it is good, at any rate, to possess a Scapegoat.

INDIAN PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

INDIAN AND GENERAL INVESTMENT TRUST, LIMITED.

The annual meeting was held in June 29 at Winchester House, London, Sir H. Seymour King K.C.I.E., M.P., presiding. The chairman observed that the report showed that the steady progress which the trust had now been making for many years was still being maintained. The capital account remained the same, but the reserve fund showed an increase of £1,000, in spite of one heavy loss which they had to meet. It was the policy of the directors steadily to increase this fund, and at the same time to meet, as far as possible, any losses which might arise out of income. He feared that there must still be losses arising out of the trust's "ancient transactions," but they were at last beginning to see an improvement. With reference to their contingent liabilities, the "pending calls on new issues" which amounted on April 30 last to £3,840 had since been reduced to £1,845, and the rest would run off in the next few months. Their real contingent liability was in respect of shares not fully paid up, and this amounted on April 30 last to £12,395, or £1,268 less than it figured at in last year's balance-sheet. As he stated when he last addressed them, £1,250 represented their liability on shares in a good bank, and it could only be called up in the event of its liquidation. The other calls were extremely remote. Their investments were somewhat less, owing to an increase in the amount of their cash but this was largely owing to the fact that the cash had been awaiting the completion of certain details as to some investments. The money was all allocated, and he thought that most of it was already bearing interest. The decrease in the item of investments was £37,160, of which £30,5.8 was in bonds and debentures, the balance being in preference and ordinary shares. The investments were of course shown in the balance-sheet at their cost price and the auditors in their certificate stated that so far as they could judge, they were still depreciated in value although showing an improvement as compared with last year. He was glad to state that there had been an improvement in the past year of no less than £12,556 in the value of their securities, the depreciation in which, exclusive of the difference in exchange, now amounted to £18,536; in other words 82 per cent. of their deferred stock was covered by the investments. In 1895 the depreciation was £35,653, and he believed that it was £104,000, including the difference of exchange, in 1894, so that in the interval their securities showed an improvement of £70,000, in market valuation. The interest accrued on bonds and debentures was somewhat less, owing to a temporary reduction, he presumed, in the amount of their holdings. The "advances on securities" were reduced from £18,827, in the previous year's balance sheet to £7,006, and the directors had no anxiety in regard to them. With reference to the item of "advance on account of forward purchase of securities" the trust bought a large block of securities which was to be paid for on July 31. Excepting an amount of £5,000, which was retained for the trust, these securities were sold to substantial sub-purchasers. The trust had paid £20,000 on account of the forward purchase by April 30 last, and afterwards another £10,000. The amount was not due until July 31, but the directors were able to make an arrangement—as they had the money and wanted to get interest on it—to advance £30,000 on account of the purchase. They would get all this back, however, from their sub-underwriters, and in the meantime the trust was absolutely covered. In view of the recent discussion on the price of tea and tea shares, it might be thought by some of the stockholders that the trust had suffered on the whole heavily from their tea investments, but the facts were that, even in the very bad times which had lately been experienced, their tea investments showed an appreciation over their cost price of £500, while in the year under review they received income from them £4,085, or five per cent. In conclusion he moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Sir Alexander Wilson, and carried unanimously; and the dividends recommended were afterwards approved, that on the deferred stock for the year ended April 30 last being three per cent.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The 53rd annual general meeting was held on June 28 at the offices, Broad Street Place, Lieut.-Col. R. Gardiner presiding. The chairman stated that when he addressed them at that time last year the accounts showed the then record receipts for a December half-year. The figures, however, now in their hands gave the previous receipts a satisfactory beating, the gross receipts being £317,800, an advance of £39,230, or 12·6 per cent. This was a record not only for what had been ordinarily their "lean" half-year, but for any half-year. Taking the figures for the whole year 1904 the gross receipts—£1,227,702—were also a record, with an advance of £96,2 5, or 8·5 per cent, over those of 1903. Compared with those of 10 years ago, the gross earnings showed an increase of £281,609 or 29·76 per cent. The results of the current half-year's working, of which the approximate results were now known, warranted him in anticipating that the accounts to be submitted next half year would show a maintenance of the present satisfactory figures. He moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, and carried unanimously, after the chairman had replied to a few questions.

BENGAL-NAGPORE RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

Sir S. Hoare, M. P., presided on June 27 at the offices Gresham House, over the 37th ordinary general meeting. In moving the adoption of the report the chairman said:—During the half year under review, to Dec 31 last, no additions were made to the capital raised. The expenditure on capital account in the six months amounted to £467,373 a portion of which was met by advances made by the Secretary of State for which interest at the rate of three and a half per cent was charged. The total capital expenditure to the end of 1904 was £18,266,131 Their construction work now occupied a much less conspicuous position than it did in some past half-years. In the period under review 96 miles of new line were opened for public traffic and a further 105 miles were in course of construction.

The average mileage worked in the half-year had been 1,953 miles, as compared with 1,840 in the December half of 1903. Their gross revenue was steadily improving, and although some heavy items of expenditure on revenue account were in view, yet with economy and foresight on the part of the administration, it ought to be possible still further to reduce the ratio of working expenses to gross receipts. The gross earnings for the half-year to Dec. 31 last were 87,97,979 rs., or an increase over those of the second half of 1903 of 15,77,118 rs., showing a percentage increase of 21·84. The working expenses were 48,07,543 rs. being an advance of 5,45,357 rs. or a percentage increase of 12·87. The net earnings for the year 1904 were 25,87,325 rs. From this amount, which was equal to 3 2 3 per cent., on the capital raised, must be deducted the interest charges incurred on the capital stock of the company and on the capital borrowed. The exact amount of the interest charges had not yet been ascertained but it would somewhat exceed the net earnings and therefore there was no on the present occasion a surplus for the stockholders. At the same time the prospects for the present half years to June 30—were very satisfactory, the revised estimates of the receipts being 1,34,00,000 rs. and of the expenditure 54,00,000 rs, leaving 80,00,000 rs. net. Lord Lawrence seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously; and a resolution was afterwards passed approving the construction by the company, as part of their undertaking of a line from Chindwara Station on the Satpura Railway to the coalfields in the Pench Valley with a branch to Sirgora and subordinate branches to other points in the coalfields.

HEALTH AND FICTION.

WHAT is a "healthy" novel? Asks the "Pall Mall Budget." The question becomes of interest in view of the scheme afoot in Vienna for extirpating hooliganism by means of innocuous literature, for which large money prizes are to be offered. Is the healthy novel one in which no murder is committed, and all the proprieties are faithfully observed? It is not till one comes to search for truly blameless pieces of fiction that one realises how rare such a thing really is. How many of Dickens's stories would pass muster? Not David Copperfield or Bleak House, and even Pickwick has one or two reprobates. It argues a lack of originality on the part of the lower classes that no bricklayer arraigned for drunkenness has ever pleaded that he was led away by the evil example of Mr. Stiggins, though scores of boys have cited with success the deteriorating influence of Deadwood Dick. The more one contemplates the matter of literature, the more one is led to fear that the novel is in itself a vicious product—that literature is only the voice of a morbid patient telling about his ailments. As the healthy stomach knows nothing of itself, it seems to follow that a healthy society would not bother itself about "social problems—could not indeed for they would not exist. The novels, if any, of that happy era would be as blameless as the multiplication table and as tiresome as the common chord. Just at present, all the really healthy novels of the world are given away as prizes in girls schools. Perhaps the philanthropists a Vienna will be able to divert some to the new sphere of usefulness and "sell them on the easiest conditions to the working classes." But it is just so that Austria is already swarming with Socialists.

IMPERIALISM AND FREE TRADE.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S VIEWS.

MR. FREDERICK BAYNES, a member of a large firm of cotton manufacturers in Blackburn and of an important company of cotton merchants in Manchester, has submitted to Mr. Chamberlain what he describes as a short, simple, and concise statement dealing with the principal points of the report of the Tariff Commission on the cotton industry, asking whether it correctly expresses the right hon. gentleman's views, as many manufacturers in Lancashire feel that in view of the great importance of the report to all classes such a summary should be published at once.

The statement to which Mr. Baynes refers declares that the quantity of cotton which Great Britain is using is declining, and that we consume practically no more now than we did from 15 to 20 years ago. On the other hand, the quantity of cotton used by foreign competing countries has increased by leaps and bounds. Even within the empire we are only completely holding our own in those colonies which give us better rates of duty than they give to the foreigner. In order to remedy this we must (1) get fair play on the Continent and in the United States; (2) check foreign dumping in neutral markets; and (3) make a fair give-and-take bargain with our colonies (including India,) which will preserve British and colonial markets for British and colonial manufacturers. The statement attributes the present boom in the cotton trade to—(1) the ending of a period of a great scarcity of raw cotton, and (2) the demand for cotton goods for Army purposes consequent upon the Russo-Japanese war. These are declared to be purely transient causes of expansion, and when the trade returns to its normal state the excessive mill extensions of the present time can only accentuate the adverse conditions.

The following was Mr. Chamberlain's reply:—

Highbury, Moor Green, Birmingham, June 20, 1905.

Dear Mr. Baynes,—I am in receipt of your letter of the 17th inst., together with its enclosure, which seems to me an admirable summary of the most interesting and valuable report of the Tariff Commission on the cotton industry. The position of this trade is so exceptional, and the trade itself is of such vast importance that it is most desirable that the fullest possible publicity should be given to the conclusion arrived at by the Commission. I believe that there has never been issued before so complete and impartial an account of the conditions of the industry and of its future prospects. It has been compiled on the authority of witnesses of every shade of politics and holding various views on the Fiscal Question, and I hope that the facts and the arguments which have been based upon them, will be treated seriously and on their merits and that the future of this great business may not be made in any way the sport of political parties. Having regard to the probabilities of the future when the present war in the East comes to an end, the matter appears to me of urgent importance, and I hope that the summary you enclose may induce all who are interested in the subject to refer to the report itself for the vast amount of valuable information which has now been for the first time collected.—Believe me, dear Mr. Baynes, yours very faithfully, J. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE JAPANESE BATTLESHIP "KATORI."

A SIGNAL honour has been paid by the Emperor of Japan to the warship-building industry of this country, by arranging that their Imperial Highnesses Prince and Princess Arisugawa should launch the latest battleship for the Japanese Navy from the works of Messrs. Vickers Sons and Maxim, Limited—an honour, which is not undeserved in view of the service rendered to that Navy by the many British built warships which, in the moment of Japanese peril, achieved such a pronounced victory under Admiral Togo's command. The appropriateness of the compliment to the Vickers Works is further indicated by the fact that it was at these works that Togo's battleship, the Mikasa, was built. In the details there has been utilised to some extent the experience gained in the various actions against the Russian fleet off Port Arthur; but the vessels were probably too far advanced to enable the main element of design to be arranged according to the dictates of modern strategy, as elucidated by recent fleet actions. As to gunfire—which is continues "Engineering" the most important element in a ship of the line—the Katori will mount pairs of 12-in. guns in barbettes at the forward and aft end of the upper deck. These are of the Vicker's type, weighing 57 tons and they will deliver their 850-lb. projectiles with a velocity and energy which will enable them at six miles' range to perforate armour 9in. in thickness, and at four miles' range to defeat modern armour about 13in. in thickness. There are four 10-in. guns, mounted singly in barbettes at each corner of the main citadel. The Vicker's guns of this type fire a 500lb. shot with an energy sufficient to perforate at six miles' range armour 6 1-2in. thick and at four miles' range 9 in. thick. In addition, the Katori mounts twelve 6 in. guns with a concentrated casemate amidships; each gun, however, is entirely separated by armour screens. This completes the main armament of the Katori. One round from these twenty main guns represents a collective energy of nearly 375,000 foot-tons. As the 12-in. guns may fire two projectiles per minute, the 10-in. guns three rounds, and each 6-in. gun ten rounds, the total weight of shot which may be discharged in a minute is 24,800 lb., representing a collective energy of approximately 1,400,000 foot-tons. All four 12-in. guns may be trained on the broadside. The two 10-in. guns and six 6-in. guns are similarly utilisable on the broadside, so that one minute's possible broadside fire is 15,800lb., with a collective energy of over 900,000 foot-tons. As two 12-in. guns, two 10-in. guns, and two 6-in. guns may be fired ahead, the vessel may maintain a very hot pursuit, discharging per minute four projectiles of 850lb., six of 500lb., and twenty of 100lb. For the repelling of torpedo attack there are mounted, in protected position in various parts of the ship, twelve 12 1 2 pounder, three 3 pounder, and six Maxim guns. Finally, the Katori has five submerged tubes for the firing of 18-in. torpedoes. The third element in design, adds "Engineering" has reference to the speed, and in this case the specified rate in 18 1-2 knots; but, as the Mikasa very considerably exceeded her designed rate, it would not be surprising if in this case also 19 knots is realised. The total coal capacity is 2100 tons, which will give the ship a high radius of action.

NO THREAT TO INDIA.

JAPAN CRUSHES RUSSIA'S HOPE OF INVASION.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Odessa, says:—

A senior Staff Officer from Tashkend, an old acquaintance of former years in the Crimea, told me on his arrival here that, since passing Tiflis, he had been reading several English journals and a couple of English political magazines, most of which contained articles or paragraphs on the subject of a Russian invasion of India.

"Well," I asked "what do you think of such probability?" "It is all utter nonsense," my friend replied; "your people themselves have created this spectre in Russian Central Asia. The Staff at Tashkend have latterly been much amused by reports or echoes of reports coming from London to the effect that we were contemplating an 'aggressive diversion' against Afghanistan and the sudden seizure of Herat as preliminary to a descent in overwhelming force upon India! A fantastic chimera of your Russophobes.

"Where is our overwhelming force to come from? Where could we now find five Army Corps the least possible number for such a risky campaign? You talk of the Transcaspian and Orenburg-Tashkend Railways as two immense military arteries through which our invading legions are shortly to be poured in never-ending streams. One of your so-called expert military commentators, whom I have recently been reading, says that the invasion of India is the only possible means by which Russia can hope to regain her lost prestige. That prestige, I may tell you frankly, is an utterly lost quantity. We cannot rehabilitate it; we must re-create it, and the re-creation will be a long process.

"On the conclusion of the war Japan will be in possession of Sakalien. A glance at the map will show you that any warlike possession of that island constitutes a standing menace to our great Amur province. The Japanese being alike your defensive and offensive allies, is it not morally certain that the instant our army in Central Asia assumed a threatening attitude towards Afghanistan or India, the Japanese would simultaneously threaten the Amur province, and even the whole of Eastern Siberia?

"No, you may take my word for it, that whatever plans were elaborated previously for the invasion of India from Central Asia, the unlooked-for result of the gigantic struggle in the Far East has dissipated them all. The position has been changed, as if by magic, by the sudden and amazing rise of the new Asiatic Titan."

BIRTHDAY HONOURS.

THE following is the list of Birthday Honours in addition to those published on July 1:—

PRIVY COUNCILLORS:—

The Earl of Mansfield, Lord Rayleigh, O M, F R S Lord Tennyson, G C M G, Sir R B Finlay, G C M G, K C, M P.

BARONETS:—

Mr T J Birkhin, Mr S B Boulton, Mr G Cooper, Mr. H. De Stern, Mr. F. W. Fison, M.P., Mr. Charles Holcroft, Mr. T. B. Royden, C. E. Tritton, M P, Mr J C Wernher.

KNIGHTS:—

George Anderson Esq; Professor T McCall Anderson; W M Bousfield, Esq; E W Brabrook, Esq C B; T F Chavasse, Esq; E W Fithian, Esq; R J P Gardner, Esq; Major N Gosselin; A Helder, Esq; M P; A B W Kennedy, Esq; LLD, F R S; J C Lamb, Esq, C B; A H Oakes, Esq, C B; Boverton Redwood Esq; J Chitton Robinson, Esq; Col S A Sadler, M P; A W Shipley, Esq; T Skewes-Cox Esq, M P; W J Smyly, Esq, M D; I Spielman, Esq.

ORDER OF THE BATH:—

To be Knights Commander.—Sir Clement Lloyd Hill, K C M G, C B, R Macleod, Esq., C B.

To be Companions.—The Hon. W N Bruce; the Hon. T H W Pelham; Col. D. Bruce, F R S; Major E G Clayton; G H, Fitzmaurice, Esq., C M G; L N Guillemard, Esq.; Hugh O'Beirne, Esq.; H Lloyd Roberts, Esq.; W Russell, Esq.;

LONDON CIVIC HONOURS:—

His Majesty has further been pleased to confer a Baronetcy of the United Kingdom upon Mr. Alderman John Pound (the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London), and to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Mr. Alderman T Vesey Strong and Mr. G J Woodman (Sheriffs).

IRISH PRIVY COUNCILLORS:—

The King has also directed that the following be sworn of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council in Ireland:—The Earl of Ranfurly, G C M G; Sir F R Falkiner.

ORDER OF MERIT:—

Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, G C B.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL OFFICES:—

Honorary G C M G—Admiral Baron Hermann von Spaun; and Vice-Admiral Francois Ernest Fournier—in recognition of their services on the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident.

K C M G—Lord Plunket, K C V O., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New Zealand; Everard Ferdinand im Thurn, Esq., C B, C M G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of Fiji, &c; John James Graham, Esq. C M G; Col Charles Moore Watson.

Honorary K C M G—Apolo Katikiro (Prime Minister) of Uganda; Monsieur Andre Eugene Henry Soulange Bodin, Minister in the French Diplomatic Service, for services in connection with the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident.

C.M.G.—Edward John Cameron, Esq; Herbert Cecil Sloley, Esq; George Vandeleur Fiddes, Esq., C.B; George William Johnson, Esq., M.A.; Alan O'Brien George William Pendleton, Esq., Widenham Francis Widenham Fosbery, Esq; William Thomas Prout, Esq., M.B.; John Eaglesome, Esq. James Wilson Robertson, Esq., LL.D; Henry Birchenough, Esq.; Capt. John Percy Chirnside, of Werribee, in the State of Victoria; George Earle Welby, Esq., His Majesty's Minister Resident and Consul-General at Bogota; Herbert Edward White, Esq., M.A., His Majesty's Consul at Tangier; Willoughby Maycock, Esq. Major Arthur Lynden-Bell, Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General; George Douglas Smith, Esq., Treasurer of the Uganda Protectorate; Roger Casement, Esq. late His Majesty's Consul in the Congo Free State; Procureur-General to his highness the Khedive of Egypt.

Honorary C M G—Monsieur Louis Georges R C de Courcel, Monsieur Francois Augustin Hubert Avril de Gregueil, and Monsieur Richard William Martin, for services in connection with the International Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident; Cavaliere G Pestalozza, of the Italian Consular Service.

Knighthood.—Philip Crampton Smyly, Esq., LL D, Chief Justice of Sierra Leone; Francis Taylor Piggott, Esq., Chief Justice Hong Kong; the Hon Samuel M'Caughey, New South Wales; Philip Sydney Jones, Esq., M D, Sydney; Edmond Sinclair Stevenson Esq., M. D., Cape of Good Hope; William St. John Carr, Esq., Johannesburg.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

PRINCE ARTHUR OF CONNAUGHT.

The King has been graciously pleased to appoint Lieut. His Royal Highness Prince Arthur F P A of Connaught, K. G., G C V O 7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, to be a Personal Aide-de Camp to his Majesty.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO HIS MAJESTY.

Lieut-Col Baptist Johnston Barton, commanding the 5th Battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Lieut-Col William Cooke-Collis, C M G, commanding the 9th Battalion, the King's Royal Rifle Corps; Lieut Col George O'Callaghan-Westropp, commanding the Clare Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia).

ORDER OF THE BATH.

G C B.—To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross:—Gen Sir Edward Gascoigne Bulwer, K C B; Gen Sir James Macleod Bannatyne Fraser-Tytler, K C B, Indian Army; Gen Sir John Luther Vaughan, K C B, Indian Army; Lieut-Gen the Hon Sir David Macdowall Fraser K C B, Royal Artillery; Gen Sir Richard Thomas Farren, K C B; Gen Lord Alexander George Russell, K C B.

K C B—To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class or Knights Commanders:—Vice-Admiral Day Hort Bosanquet, Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Carter Drury, Vice-Admiral Harry Tremenheere Grenfell, Vice Admiral George Lambert Atkinson-Willes, Rear-Admiral the Hon. Assheton Gore Curzon-Howe, Lieut-Gen Sir Edward Stanton, Royal Engineers, Gen the Hon Robert Rollo, Lieut-Gen Horace William Montagu, Royal Engineers, Major-Gen George Bryan Milman Surgeon-Gen Charles McDonogh Cuffe Major-Gen Samuel Young; Lieut-Gen Alexander George Ross, Indian Army, Lieut Gen Charles Richard Pennington, Indian Army, Gen Sir Henry Perceval de Bathe, Bart

To be Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders:—

Philip Watts, Esq. F R S, Director of Naval Construction, Sir Guy Douglas Arthur Fleetwood Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State and Director of Army Finance.

C B—To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Third Class, or Companion:—Hon Commander Charles Edward Heley Chadwyck Healey, Royal Naval Reserve.

JUBILEE OF THE CRIMEAN WAR.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions:—Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. John Wimburn Laurie, C.B. (Civil); Lieut.-Gen. Thomas Henry Pakenham; Lieut.-Gen. and Hon. Gen. Henry Ralph Browne; Lieut.-Gen. Gaspard le Marchant Tupper, Royal Artillery Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Somerset John Gough Calthorpe; Major-Gen. George Tito Brice; Major-Gen. and Hon. Lieut.-Gen the Hon. Bernard Mathew Ward; Hon. Major-Gen. George Harrington Hawes, retired pay; Hon. Major-Gen. Henry Butler, retired pay; Hon. Major-Gen. Sir Edward William Blackett, Bart., retired pay; Hon Major-Gen. Thomas Scovell Bigge, retired pay; Surg.-Major Thomas Egerton Hale, V.C. half-pay.

Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions:—Major-Gen J S Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers, India; Surgeon-Gen W L Gubbins, M V O P M O Western Command, India; Major-Gen E De Brath, C I E Indian Army, Secretary, Military Department Government of India, Col R K Ridgeway, V C Indian Army, Col A E Ommanney commanding (Welsh Border), Regimental District, Col E E Markwick late Army Ordnance Department Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col E Bruce, Indian Army, Col G Barker Inspector of Royal Engineers, Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col R A Wahab, C I E, half-pay Royal Engineers, Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col J W A Marshall, half-pay, Lieut Col, and Brevet-Col H H R Heath, Indian Army, Col. E R Courtenay, Colonel, General staff, Welsh and Midland Command. Col G F Browne, D S O, Col H S Wheatley, Indian Army Brigade Commander, India, Lieut-Col and Brevet T C P Calley M V O 1st Lieut Guards Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col W P Pulteney, D S O, Scots Guards; Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col R L Payne, DSO half-pay; Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col E C Bethune, half-pay; Lt-Col and Brevet-Col G W Deane, Indian Army; Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col J W Hogge CIE, Indian Army; Lieut-Col Brevet-Col O C Radford, C I E Indian Army; Col F S Robb M V O, half-pay Col H A Walsh, Chief Recruiting Staff Officer, London Recruiting District; Col A Mullaly (late Royal Engineers), D Q M G in India; Col W R Robertson D S O Assistant Director of Military Operations, Headquarters; Lieut-Col and Brevet Col D C Carter Royal Artillery; Lieut-Col and Brevet-Col G G A Egerton, Alexandra Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) Regiment; Col F Smith, C M G Army Veterinary Department, P V O, South Africa Lieut-Col N D Findlay, Royal Artillery.

Ordinary Members of the Civil Division of the Third Class or Companions:—Col J Stevenson, A DC 9th Lanarkshire Volunteer Rifle Corp; Col the Most Hon Charles Stewart, Marquess of Londonderry, K G, G C V O, A D C 2nd Durham (Seaham) Royal Garrison Artillery (Volunteers); Lieut-Col and Hon. Col J D Legard, the Yorkshire (Duke of York's Own) Royal Garrison Artillery (Militia); Lieut-Col and Hon Col the Right Hon Robert George Lord Windsor, Worcestershire Imperial Yeomanry; Lieut Col and Hon Col F N Maude, Hampshire Royal Engineers (Volunteers); Lieut-Col and Hon Col W Coates, Royal Army Medical Corps (Volunteers) Manchester Companies), Northern Command; Lieut-Col and Hon Col R Pilkington 2nd V B the Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regiment).

ROYAL VICTORIAN ORDERS.

The King has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in and appointments to the Royal Victorian Orders:—

G C V O:—

TO BE KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS.

Reginald Baliol, Viscount Esher; Lieut-Gen Sir John Denton Pinkston French.

K C V O:—

TO BE KNIGHT COMMANDER.

Sir Jacob Wilson, Honorary Director of the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

C V O:—

To be Commanders.—Col the Hon John Townshend St Aubyn, Commanding Grenadier Guards; Col. Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson, Commandant of the Staff College; Col Inigo Richmund Jones, Commanding Scots Guards; Col Alfred Edward Codrington Commanding Coldstream Guards; Edward Richard Henry Esq, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police; Col. Gerald Charles Kitson Commandant of the Royal Military College, Sandhurst.

THE IMPERIAL SERVICE ORDER.

The King has appointed thirty-seven distinguished civil servants at home and in the Colonies to be Companions of the Imperial Service Order, while 385 retired members of the home civil service and twenty-six retired members of the Colonial civil service have been awarded the Imperial Service Medal.

BENT TO HIS INTELLECT.

WELL-KNOWN CARICATURIST'S VISIT TO THE MIKADO.

MR. E. T. REED, the famous caricaturist of "Punch," says, in "M.A.P." that at the age of five "an event happened which probably moulded my destinies. I fell over the banisters on to my head in a marble hall—not the sort of thing usually inhabited by 'dark girls dressed in blue,' but on to a tessellated pavement. This, I have always held, gave a new bent to my intellect, and amply accounts for the weird and eccentric productions which I have since inflicted on the readers of "Punch."

Among many memorable experiences of his youth, Mr. Reed recalls his visit with his father to the Imperial Palace in Tokio. After a short wait in an ante-room, toying with some extremely uninviting powdery sweetmeats we were ushered into the 'presence.' We had to wend our way through long, winding passages, the Mikado being always in full view of us; and at intervals we had to halt, take our bearings and make grave obeisance in his direction.

The Emperor was a striking figure, heavy, rather sad-featured, with full lips, lowering brows, and blue-black hair, which grew in the form of long, thin wisps, hanging down in front of his ears. These wisps flew out when he moved his head quickly, and you can imagine what a shock it was to see daylight between his Majesty and his whiskers. He wore a military tunic of his own design, heavily brocaded with chrysanthemums, gold epaulettes, many decorations and white trousers on the extensible concertina model, so long that they were crushed into many transverse folds.

His speech which he read anxiously from a paper secreted in his white-plumed cocked hat, was most kindly, gracious, and hospitable. In it the Emperor promised my father very exceptional treatment throughout the country, a promise amply fulfilled, and spoke most highly of the battleships and cruisers my father had designed for the Japanese Navy, then only breaking bud, but which has now broken the power of Russia.

While in Tokio, I, one day, ran a race with forty Japanese generals of all shapes and sizes. I got well ahead of them, and won easily. So I can claim to have had the honour of anticipating Kuropatkin

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE BUTLER REPORT.

THE King has appointed a Royal Commission to investigate the allegations made in the report of the committee presided over by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. F. Butler, K.C.B., dated May 22 last; to report upon all the circumstances connected with contracts, sales, and refunds to contractors in South Africa after the conclusion of peace and upon any previous transactions which may throw light on them; and further to report upon the responsibility of the persons concerned, whether in this country or in South Africa.

His Majesty has also approved the appointment of the following to be the Royal Commissioners:—

The Hon. Mr. Justice Farwell, one of his Majesty's judges of the High Court of Justice, to be chairman of the Commission.

The Right Hon. Sir George Taubman-Goldie, K.C.M.G.

Field-Marshal Sir George White G.C.B.

Sir Francis Mowatt, G.C.B.

Mr. Samuel Hope Morley, late Governor of the Bank of England.

HOPE OF ZION.

A PRIME objection to the rebuilding of Zion, whether in Africa or elsewhere, is that the Jews are not now an agricultural people, and that in colonisation it is necessary to till the land before entering on traffic and barter. The argument is a strong one—if it be conceded that the Jews are incapable of making a wilderness blossom as the rose. But the latest consular report on Palestine shows that the concession cannot be allowed. The Jewish colonies in Palestine were founded with the sole object of inducing Jews, who had been compelled to emigrate from Europe to become farmers on the land hallowed to them by religious sentiment and national aspiration. These colonies, therefore, are agricultural in character. According to the consular report, they have been so far successful that after ten years the settlers will be able to pay back the advances received by them. Some of the settlements are cultivating the vine and producing a large crop. "Taken as a whole," says the cautious consul, "the prospects of the various colonies are satisfactory." This does not look as though the Jew had lost in commerce his more primitive capacity for agriculture.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	4
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	9
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	2	25
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	8
Total	10	6	73
Same date last year	10	6	67

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	1	1	7
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	8
Water Division	0	0	0
North-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	3	9
Total	6	6	68
Total plague deaths to date	304,195	259,143	
Same date last year	11	11	61

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, JUNE 30.

AT THE BARRICADES.

The men and women who erected the barricades around which so much blood has been flowing at Lodz must have been reading their history. For the street barricade is the first thing which an otherwise defenceless population puts up when it means to fight authority. History has been made at the barricades. Nearly six hundred years ago, Paris, the home, apparently, of this sort of fighting, barricaded her streets against the future Charles V.; and two and a quarter centuries later resorted to similar defence when four thousand mercenaries were marched in by Henry III. to overawe the Council of Sixteen. The barricades were terribly successful here, for the soldiery would have been annihilated had not the Court consented to negotiation in time to save the remnants of the four thousand.

SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

During the three days' revolution in Paris seventy-five years ago, the populace showed that they had not forgotten. Men, women, and children worked to build the ramparts in the streets, tearing up the roads and pulling down buildings and trees for their materials. Louis Philippe fell when the first barricade of the revolutionaries was run up. There was a terrible fight to follow, in comparison with which that at Lodz is insignificant. Sixteen thousand people were killed and wounded, and half as many taken prisoners. The damage done amounted to thirty million francs. When Louis Napoleon seated himself, he remembered barricades and their power, and determined that he would have none of them. He made wide boulevards which cannon could sweep with grape-shot, macadamised the roads, and did all that he could think of to make the barricading of the streets impossible. But the days of the Commune showed that the old art was by no means gone, nor the possibilities exhausted. We have had our barricades in London. On the occasion of the funeral of Queen Caroline the crowd barricaded the route by which the body was to have been smuggled out of the capital.

"THIS IS THE HAND."

Once again a case is occupying public attention in which a man is said wrongfully to have suffered imprisonment. It must not be inferred that miscarriages of justice are always against the man charged. Once Montagu Williams defended a man indicted for murder. A tramp and starving, he had been befriended by a widow, an innkeeper, who set him on his legs, made him manager of her inn, and allowed him to collect her rents. One night so the story of the prosecution ran, he returned with the rents, and while she was cooking his supper fell upon her with a bill-hook and murdered her. The skilful defence of his advocate got him acquitted. That same night the man, released from gaol, went bellowing round the town: "My counsel got me off, but this is the hand that did the deed." A man cannot be tried twice for the same offence, but Williams used to say that it was a perpetual regret to him that this ruffian remained at large.

DIPLOMACY'S LANGUAGE.

In what tongue will the peace negotiations be conducted—Russian, Japanese, French? Bismarck employed French when dictating terms to France, except when he became angry. Treaties between various Powers exist in all the tongues, treaties made in days even when Latin or French was the language of diplomacy. The German States used to make their treaties between themselves in French. It may seem a little matter, but there is a good deal of jealousy over the point, and treaties contain special references to the language employed. Our own Ambassadors abroad used to employ the language of the Courts to which they were accredited. But when foreign Ambassadors here were first addressed in English, ours abroad had to employ their own tongue.

A SAFEGUARD.

At that time they were permitted to add a translation to their official communications but this was suppressed half a century ago, so that the exact words employed in despatches might be laid before Parliament. How keen is the jealousy upon this point as to language may be judged from this clause in the final act of the Congress of Vienna: "The French language having been exclusively employed for all the copies of the present treaty, it is recognised by the Powers who have taken part in this Act that the employment of that language is to produce no consequences in the future; each Power reserves to itself the right of adopting in future negotiations and conventions, the language which it has previously used for its diplomatic relations, and the present treaty cannot be cited as an example contrary to established usages.

SPEAKERS' ALARM CLOCK.

The Rev. Forbes E. Winslow has invented a "stop orator" which he claims will be efficacious in stopping too discursive preachers and speakers. It is like an ordinary clock but the dial is movable and indicates colours. The speaker decides how long he will speak, and impresses on his mind what colour will represent his limit. He starts, for instance, the clock at white when he begins to speak and when his colour begins to disappear, if he is a wise man he does the same.

ADMIRALTY'S FORGETFULNESS.

When the Admiralty erected the splendid naval barracks at Chatham, the "Chronicle" recalls that they had one large chamber, beautifully fitted up, as a court-room, and on the door was fixed a brass plate bearing the words: "Court-martial." When about to use it for the first time, however, it was discovered that, according to regulations, court-martial must be held on the water.

AFTER MANY YEARS.

Men who travel the world over know that the land must be a desert indeed where no Briton is found. Men who are thousands of miles from their boyhood homes stumble quite accidentally across old friends and school-fellows in the far colonies and in foreign lands. To show how extraordinary are the coincidences of life the "Daily News" says that Sir Martin Conway was chatting to the manager of a hotel near Valparaiso, when suddenly the man exclaimed, "Did you say your name was Conway? Why, you and I were at school together; we sat next to one another in the Sixth Form. Think of our meeting out here after all these years!" Then Sir Martin saw through the beard the features of his old school chum, from whom he parted, as it seemed, only yesterday.

A HORSE STORY.

A remarkable incident is reported from Penang. A horse put his tongue out at his stable companion through a hole in the side of the stall. The other animal bit the tongue, and so seriously that the stricken horse had to be shot.

THE OLDEST LIFEBOAT.

The Zetland, now kept in a shed at Redcar, represents the earliest type of lifeboat used on our shores, Built by Henry Greathead, of South Shields, in 1800, the boat did good service at Redcar for over sixty years, and some 400 lives were saved by her. She was superseded in 1864. By the efforts of Lord Zetland, she was saved from being broken up, and a scheme is at present in hand for placing the boat on a platform on the esplanade at Redcar.

THE OBLIGING CONVICT.

An amusing and apparently true story is related in the "Daily Chronicle." A prisoner was being conveyed to Dielsdorf, and was locked up in a waiting-room until the train arrived. Tired of waiting he got through an open window, mounted a detective's bicycle and rode to the prison, fifteen miles distant, and stated that he had come to serve six months. The Governor thought he was joking but a telephone message to the station resulted in a bell being placed at his disposal.

HISTORIC DEPTFORD LICENCE.

The Trinity Arms, Deptford, which—like almost every other public house in the district—claims the honour of having entertained Peter the Great when that monarch worked in the Deptford shipyards, had its licence cancelled under the new Act at Clerkenwell Sessions yesterday.

SHARP WORK WITH TIGERS.

Captain H. W. Berthon, the Acting Polical Agent of Swantwadi, had news brought to his camp of two tigers having killed three cows about 1 1-2 miles out. Beaters were got out at once, but the tigers had gone. There was, however, a part of one of the cows left, and Captain Berthon sent his shikar, to the place at seven in the morning. The latter while looking about, saw two tigers going towards the kill, and immediately returned with the news. Captain Berthon started at 10-30, beat and shot three full-grown tigers, and was back in his office by 1-30 p.m.

THE DEADLY HANDCLASP.

The man who greets you most heartily by a vigorous handshake is really placing you in danger of untold miseries, according to the view of a Dr. Valentin Nalpasse, of Constantinople. According to this authority, the hand contains over 80,000 microbes to the square inch, and in the English form of greeting these microbes are conveyed from one person to another. He suggests the substitution of the "Temenah," the Oriental salutation, which consists in placing the right hand on the heart, on the lips, and on the forehead signifying, Thou hast a place in my heart, on my lips, and thou art always in my thoughts.

HARROW.

Harrow, where the King and Queen go on Friday, was, during the reign of Henry VIII., the resort of an innumerable multitude of people who flocked there from London owing to a silly prediction that the city would be destroyed by a deluge. The school was founded in the reign of Elizabeth by John Lyon a wealthy yeoman, of Preston, in the parish of Harrow. Henry VIII. was very partial to Harrow, and on the dissolution of the monasteries exchanged other lands with Cranmer for this manor.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

The recent experiments of Mr. John Butler Burke in the Cavendish Laboratory, Cambridge, bring the question of spontaneous generation, or abiogenesis, again prominently to the front. Before the invention of the microscope a belief in the spontaneous generation of life was probably universal. Aristotle and the ancients generally were firmly convinced of its occurrence. Virgil describes how a swarm of bees can be spontaneously generated from the body of an ox. Hamlet, again, speaks of the sun breeding "maggots in a dead dog," showing the prevalence of a similar belief in Shakespeare's time. But the exhaustive experiments of Tyndall, Pasteur, and other eminent investigators seemed to show that life was never evolved from non-living matter without the pre-existence of germs—at least at the present day. It was still possible, however, to believe, with Huxley, that in the infinitely remote past, ere the dawn of geological history, the evolution of living protoplasms from non-living matter really took place.

Yet the continued production of new forms of life by spontaneous generation seems to be a logical necessity of the theory of evolution. This has been felt by such eminent evolutionists as Haeckel and Weismann, who accept abiogenesis as an integral and necessary part of their theory, in spite of the absence of proof of its occurrence. Darwin also realised its importance for his theory, feeling that it would be "a discovery of transcendent importance." And, yet Dr. Bastian's able arguments and experimental facts in its favour set forth in his great work "The Beginning of Life" failed to convince him.

Mr. Burke's results are briefly as follows: Sterilised bouillon—that is a meat extract with peptone, salt, and gelatine—was exposed to the action of radium chloride and radium bromide respectively. After a time under high powers of the microscope little round bodies resembling bacterial cultures were seen. It is suggested that they are possibly very simple forms of life spontaneously produced from the unorganised materials of the bouillon. These minute bodies are seen to grow and sub-divide and this is the strongest argument that they are alive. On the other hand, if fresh bouillon is inoculated with a portion of the culture a new growth is not produced as would happen in the case of bacteria. They differ from bacteria again, in being soluble in water. Mr. Burke proposes to call them radiobes. Further investigations are required to decide authoritatively the questions. Are these radiobes really alive? and Has there been no possibility of contamination? Cautious students will remember Huxley's Bathybius.

Dr. Bastian, who has stood forth for many years as defender of the belief that abiogenesis is a thing of daily occurrence, and that abundant proof of it exists, is also an upholder of heterogenesis. By this term is meant that a living parent may give rise to an offspring totally unlike itself, which does not return to the parent form in succeeding generations. Thus, in a recent paper, read before the Royal Society, Dr. Bastian describes experiments in which eggs of Hydatina, one of the Rotifers, developed into Ciliate Infusoria. Now the Rotifers are generally regarded as forming a special division of the Scolecidæ, while the Infusoria form a class of the Protozoa. Here, therefore, is a case of an organism giving rise to another much lower than itself in the scale of life. Other cases are described by Dr. Bastian, in which eggs of Hydatina each gave rise to a number of Vorticellæ, another group of the Infusoria.

It appears from a paper in the "Journal of the Asiatic Society" that the inhabitants of Borneo make use of the same means for fixing the times of their agricultural seasons as were used by the early Britons, and in Egypt between one and two thousand B. C. They rely, that is to say, on the time of rising of certain constellations just before the sun—known to astronomers as their heliacal rising. Many ancient temples are found to be oriented to the point of the horizon which marks the heliacal rising of some particular constellation. The temple of Hecatompedon and the older Erechtheum, B. C. 1495 and B. C. 2020 respectively, were found to be oriented to the heliacal rising of the Pleiades on May morning. So in our own country, those groups of stones known as The Hurlers, near Liskeard in Cornwall, are oriented in a similar way.

The natives of Borneo are using the rising of the same constellation as a guide to the proper time to prepare their ground to grow their food supply. When the dry season is perceived to be approaching two men are sent out into the jungle to observe. There they watch, perhaps a few nights, perhaps a month, until the Pliades are seen on the horizon just before the increasing sunlight causes the stars to fade. Then they return to the village and announce the fact. The inhabitants now know that work on the forest must be commenced. If by any means they have missed, the heliacal rising of the Pleiades and have delayed operations till Orion's belt is seen rising just before the sun, they know that they must work double shift. The ground being cleared, they then wait till the Pleiades are at the zenith at sunrise before they set fire to the rubbish.

The above is the method adopted by the Dyaks. Other neighbouring tribes, the Kenyahs and Kayans, make use of the length of the shadow cast by a stick at noon to determine their seasons. Situated as they are between the Tropics, the shadow is cast on the north or south of the stick, according to the time of year. The length of the shadow also varies as the sun passes from Cancer to Capricorn and back. The shadow is measured by means of a notched stick. The notches represent the lengths of shadow which experience has shown to correspond with favourable times for their various agricultural operations.

The Samoas on the other hand, fix their seasons by the appearance of a curious marine worm, which they call the palolo. The Vai-palolo, or time of the palolo, is the name of one of their seasons, as spring is of one of ours. This strange worm lives in the interstices of the coral reefs, and at certain seasons makes its appearance in the open sea in immense numbers. It is eagerly gathered and eaten by the natives. If the swarm appears, say at three o'clock in the morning, it has totally disappeared by nine. Both male and female worms break up into innumerable fragments, and the eggs are fertilised in the water. The coming of the palolo is regulated by the moon, and yet, strange to say, in the long run it keeps solar time. If the dates of its appearances were separated by twelve lunar months, then, reckoning by the day of the month, it would be eleven days earlier each year. On the other hand, if it came every thirteen months it would be eighteen days later each year. This is rectified by having in every cycle of three years one interval of thirteen and two of twelve months. Finally, by the addition of an extra interval of thirteen months in a cycle of twenty-nine years the error is less than one day in a century.

Writing in the "Pall Mall Gazette" C.W.S. says:—The nature of life is a matter which must not be confused with that of its origin, lately become prominent. Whence is not the same as what. Let us, then, consider this separate question of the whatness or, to use the Latin, the 'quality' of life. And, in the first place, we must agree upon a definition. But I do not propose to spend any space upon the many definitions that have been suggested—not even upon Spencer's definition, which has proved to be of such interest in the current discussion. The point on which I would insist is not merely that this is, in the words of its framer, only a "proximate definition," but rather that we must beware of misunderstanding the nature of definition in general. Since logic is certainly a science, and a criterion of all sciences, I may be permitted very briefly to remark that the popular notion of a definition is very different from the notion entertained by the logician. Popularly, it is supposed that when a thing is defined it is explained; but the two feats are worlds apart. To define life as the "continuous adjustment of internal to external relations" may be valuable service—assuming the definition to be valid—whenever there arises the question whether or not a given entity is to be regarded as alive; but only the most confused of thinkers will imagine that the mere assertion of such an adjustment tells us anything at all as to how the adjustment is effected. Personally, I happen to believe that the definition quoted represents a great intellectual achievement; but I would strongly insist that this or any other definition of life merely defines the problem to be solved. Doubtless such definition may thus serve towards a solution, merely by focussing the facts; but, in itself, it offers no solution whatever. If this be granted, it will also be granted that, though any kitchen wench might "manufacture" life at will by stirring a mess in a soup-plate neither she nor anyone else would be one whit nearer explaining the essential 'whatness' of the product—no, not though it were vocal and shouted Spencer's definition at us.

Given, then, the existence of a living organism—when or by whom or by what process made matters not—and given a definition which seems to prevent us from being put off with mere 'simulacra' of life, can we explain it? Well, I am agnostic enough to say that we cannot, and that, in the last resort, we cannot explain even a speck of dust. But, assuming that an ultimate and final explanation is not attainable by finite intelligence let us see whether there are any proximate explanations. Indeed, they abound.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.]

THE WOMEN WRITERS' DINNER.

VIEWED BY ONE OF THE DINERS.

The time when man in his wisdom devoted his most pointed sarcasm to the Women Writers' Dinner has gone by (writes a lady correspondent to a home paper.) Poor jokes do not last for sixteen years, and what was at first a subject of laughter is now an annual event which is looked forward to with increasing pleasure by those who gather, as they did on the 20th of July, round the seven long tables at the Criterion Restaurant. It was a very remarkable company, indeed, when one came to reflect that all these 180 women earned their living by the pen, and that they were not the set of "dowdies" or "blue-stockings" which imagination might paint, but just women with a pleasure in their sparkling jewels and their pretty dresses, and with a fund of good spirits which kept the tables in a very clatter of merriment throughout the evening.

Women writers, like the men, have their grades, and the novelists with a reputation wherever English is known for the nonce mingled with the more humble journalist. Mrs. Meynell charmingly presided and she was faced by Mrs. Thackeray Ritchie. Among others who occupied the vice-chairs were Mrs. Craigie, who was too weary to deliver a speech which had been looked forward to as one of the intellectual delights of the evening, Mrs. Alfred Telkin, far better known as Ellen Thorneycroft Fowler, Lady Bell Mrs. W. K. Clifford, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Miss Violet Hunt, Mrs. Burnett Smith, and Mrs. L. T. Meade. These were the vice-chair women but the list of names might be almost indefinitely extended if one wished to show how large a place woman occupies in present-day literature, and how representative was the company.

The after-dinner speaking was perhaps not quite so brilliant as it has been in some previous years, but it had that quality of brevity which has never failed at these banquets. Mrs. Meynell spoke of the "Women Writers of the Eighteenth Century," with a special defence of Mrs. Thrale from the detractions of Fanny Burney. Mrs. Tynan Hinkson, with true Irish wit, discussed the adaptability of woman. Mrs. Little, at brief notice, filled the place of Mrs. Craigie, and spoke with much charm. And between the speeches there went on the gay laughter and the ceaseless chatter of women thoroughly enjoying themselves, and seeing each other through the faint haze of cigarette smoke.

THE "POWER OF THE PRESS."

At a certain large school in the North of England some of the boys run a weekly newspaper. It is a remarkable organ of what we may call public opion, says the "Mancheter Guardian." Forty copies are produced weekly, the printing press being one of the gelatine affairs for manifolding documents. The editor is a very busy person apparently. Judging by the last issue he had troubles of his own in producing it. "Our gelatine ran out," he says, lachrymosely, 'and father whipped us for spoiling a tablecloth with the ink. The price this week will be a penny. We are very sorry." The extra halfpenny, apparently, is to compensate for the whipping or for the tablecloth. The leading article contains another appeal which touches the heart. "We do wish some boy who can draw would come and help us. Some of our buyers say that they won't again unless we give them pictures." Such are the troubles of an editor. The policy of the paper is quite definitely stated. "We don't hate nobody, but we are keeping our eye on one or two fellows who have been saying things about the last paper, and when we get a chance we shall talk about them." The editor has a clear conception of the power of the press.

A cricket match between the school and another forms the subject of one of the articles, and it is rather good reading, for the editor of the paper was one of the team, and he has to speak of himself as "we." First he bowled a no ball, though the umpire was wrong about it. Then he tried us with a sneak, and it was a proper sneak too. It hit our middle stump, and we were out without adding to the score. We hope to do better in the return match, though his bowling is not fair." Another article is an account of a trip to the seaside in the summer of last year, and we are assured that it has been specially written for this journal. It is a thrilling account of some pirates at Llandudno who seized a small boat in which the hero was sailing with his friends and them I d away to the South of America, where they lived on a desert island for ten years. Also they found a vast amount of treasure on the island, and returned to England enormously wealthy. In concludes admirably: This is only a tale. If I wasn't telling a tale I should have kept us boys all through instead of making them get married, but you always have to do that in a tale.

HIGH COURT.—July 17.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. Tyebji.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

771,01—K D Shroff—Mahomed Cassum Dharamsey vs Joseph Ezekiel and others—Crawford B and Co—Payne and Co and Little and Co.—Part heard.

Testamentary Suits

19-04—Malvi H and M—Jamnadas Bhugwandas vs Oodheram Balkisson—K J Billimoria

Long Causes

616 01—Mathubhai J M—Moreshwar Narayen vs Krishnarao Vinayekrao Rele vs—Chitnis and M.
611,03—Madhavji and R—Vithaldas Damodhar and another vs Roopcooverbai widow and others—Bhaishunker K and G.
119-05—Jamsetjee and R—Abdool Hoosein and Moola vs Jan Mahomed Meherally and others—In person M B Chothia
350-04—Unwalla and P—Motibai vs Rustomji Byramjee Daruwalla and another—Pestonjee R and K B Mehta
523-01—Hiralal D—Cawasjee Engineer vs Balajee Jagannath
382-04—Hiralal D—Bai Deokorebai vs Munmohandas Ranjee and others—Ardeshir H D and Co and J R
883-04—Mulji and D—Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman vs Hajee Ganny Hajee Oosman—Captain and V—Testamentary suits.
324,03—Bhaishunker K and G—Vajeshanker vs Dinanath Vishun Madgaskar and others.
762,03—Jamsetji and R—Raja Bahadur Kushaba Chapaji Kalay Patell vs Chimaji Balaji Kalay Patell—Mulla and M.
351,01—Captain and V—Shaik Abdur Rehman Bandaray and another vs Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Ameer Bandaray and others—Ardeser H D and Co.
85-03—Chitnis and M—Sayana Shivu and others vs Bai Narsvobai widow and another—Payne and Co
503-03—Payne and Co—The Administrator General of Bombay vs Hajee Yusuf Hajee Ayub and others by Tyabjee D and Co
681 04—M B Chothia—Jivraj Hurjiwan and another vs Maneckbai widow and another—Mansukhlal J and H

Testamentary Suits.

23.01—Sorabji and J—Madusudhan Raghoba and another vs Mathurabai widow—In person.
15-01—Tyabji D and Co—Bai Menabai widow of Ranchordas Dewchand vs Kanji Walji Madhowji and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice Batchelor.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

8:4-01—Ardeser H D and Co—Datoobhoy Jetha and others vs Haji Goolam Hoosein Azam Payne and Co
557-04—F P Pavri Cawasjee Cursetjee Bhandupwalla and others vs Dorabjee Hormusjee Ashburner and others Little and Co.
101-05—Tyabji D and Co—Ramchandra Harji vs Janardhan Ramchandra and others—Tyabji D and Co and M R Vakil—For postponement
117 05—Madhewji and K—Chag al Naranji and others vs Hunsraj Jadavji—Tyabji D and Co
131 0'—M B Chothia—Jesodabai widow and another vs Bhimji Ravji and others—Matubhoy J and M
657-04—Mulji and Co—Khatiz bai alias Khatoobai widow vs Ossman Hoji Abdul and others—Dikshit D and G
806 01—Mulla and M—Motibai widow vs The Bank of Bombay—Crawford B and Co
56-04—Bhaishunker K and G Haridas Asa und and others vs Mithuram Chandumull and others Ardeser H D and Co
684 03—Mansuklal J and H—Valivahu widow vs Purshotam Visram Mowjee and another vs—Dikshit D and S and Hiralal D
3—96—Thakurdas and Co—Haji Saboo Sidick and other vs Piroshaw Maneckji—Smitham B and N
176 01—Madhowji and K—Hardwarimal Shivnandrai and others vs Shivbux Motiram and another—Raghavaya and B—In person

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.
After the Appellate Side Work
To speak to the minutes of the Order

87-05—Kanga and P—Sooonderji Damji vs Dahibai—Little and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes

199-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Magonmull Jethanand and others vs Haji Abdul Rehman Shirazi—Cragie L and O—Part heard
267-01—Payne and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Nawab Muttamad Dowlab Bahadur and another—Bicknell M and R—Partly decreed
611-04—M B Chothia—Ramchandra Megba and Co vs Raghunath Makund—Edgelow G and W
799-04—Dikshit D and S—Bomanji Nowroji Kabraji vs Cowasji Dinshaw Engineer and others—Hiralal and D
830-04—Bhaishunker K and G—Fatmaboo vs Abdool Hoosein Kalimadin and others—Payne and Co and Little and Co—For postponement.
812-01—Sorabji and J—Mahomedally Hasanally vs Fatmabai and others—Mulla and M.
2 04—Edgelow G and W—Chagonlal Virchand vs Bapulal Lalubhai and another—Bhaishunker K and G.
552-04—Wadia G and Co—Heerabai widow vs Framji Jamshedji Kathod and others—Bicknell M and R Ardeser H D and Co.
326-02—Raghavaya and B—Toming Philip Patel vs Fakirji Ramji—K B Mehta.
42-04—M B Chothia Dhunji hoy Maneckji Kuppavalla vs The Hon the Advocate-General and others—Little and Co Shamrao and M.
701-01—Little and Co—Bomanji Muncherji vs Mahomedally Haji Ismail Chotam and another—Payne and Co
857 01—K D Shroff—N C Macleod vs Sorabji Eduiji Warden and others—Ardeser H D and Co Unvalla and P.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Stephanotes, 2584 tons, Captain G Howse sailed yesterday for Karachi, in ballast.

The steamer Volute, 2593 tons, Captain E Halliday, cleared on Saturday for Karachi, with the same bottom cargo.

The steamer Vauxhall Bridge, 2178 tons, Captain A W Robinson, sailed on Saturday for Port Said and Barcelona with a general cargo.

The Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nawab, 2041 tons, Captain J M Thomson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and 44 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Jumna, 2985 tons, Captain H C Fenwick, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and 48 deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons, Captain H J Revill, will sail to day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 4 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, Captain A D Storey, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jeddah via Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and 36 pilgrims as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E B Birt, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers—Mr Kershaw, Mr A B Taylor, Captain Dickinson, Mr Reynolds, Mrs Gunn Cunningham, Mrs Martyre, Mr H T Skinner, Mr and Mrs Gohee; and 78 deck.

The steamer Unvolosi, 1906 tons, Captain B Lincoln, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Natal 22nd June, with ballast and the following passengers—Captain and Mrs Paul, Lieut Hill, Lieut Hodgson, Mr Pitt, Miss Brown, Miss Robertson, Mr Bromley, Mr Kearsay, Mr Bacon, and 81 deck after landing the passengers she proceeded to Karachi.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Crine	R I M
R I M S Canning	Comdr A J Marshall	R I Marine
R I M S Investigator	Comdr H M Heming	Surveyi Steamer
R I M S Comet	Lieut Comdr A Hamilton	R I Marine
H M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr A B Barker	Gunboat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 15.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Pekin	2523	Cooke			P & Co
Ooda	3410	Allow			M M & Co
Terrier	1008	Nelson			F F C & Co
Lonsdall	2343	Lee			
Bhundara	2215	Broeg			M M & Co
Henzada	1340	Revill	P Gulf		M M & Co
Bulimba	1615	Kilpatrick			M M & Co
Dwarka	759	LeGrand			M M & Co
Prah	1953	The Captain			
Obra	3496	Johnston			M M & Co
Mohammadi	1252	Storey	Jeddah		B & P S N Co
Dumra	762	Hirst			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agents.
A	Clan Alpine	2285	Green	L'pool	22-7	F Muir & Co
B	Clan Sinclair	1872	Sheriff	N F		F M & Co
F	Grantly Hall	2585	Jones	A'werp	22-7	W & A G & Co
H	Akbar	1440	Balwin	Aden	22-7	H C Jusub
K	Colenso	2532	Shickell	Hull	19-7	F Muir & Co
L	Kaffir	1724	Roberts	N F		W & A Graham & Co
M	Safari	1432	Uirich	Aden	2-8	C Dinshaw & Bros
O	Islami	1601	Hughes	R S ports	19-7	B & P S N Co
P	Hominn	994	T H Royan	Jeddah Hoseinee	2[illegible]-7	B & P S N Co
Q	Somali	1008	Winiker	Zanzibar	17-7	A Strandos

B. W. P. D.

Satrunji	547	Ahmed			N F Shpd & Co

M. D. D. P. D.

Oriental	3035	Lewellen	Aden	29-7	P & O Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Banca	3793	Fergusson	Japan	22-7	P & O Co
4	Capri	2783	Belsito	China	17-7	F Crecco
5	Itaura	3362	Kendall			M M & Co
6	Bengal	2751	Phillips	China	25-7	P & O Co
7	Langdale	2815	Gray	Antwerp	19-7	M M & Co
8	Augustus	3071	Bockholt	Cadiz	29-7	W & A G & Co
9	Ascot	2785	Cax	Kobe	18-7	W & A G & Co
10&11	Wartenfels	2916	Rode	Hamburg	22-7	Glade & Co
12	Arcadia	3574	Cubitt	London	22-2	P & O Co
15	Nuddea	1944	Dewing	Zanjibar	18-7	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Mohammadi s	Storey	Jeddah, June 29
	Unvolosi s	Lincoln	Natal, June 22
	Dumra s	Hirst	Busreh, July 9

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Lalpoora s	Cole	Calcutta
	Bohemia s	Hunt	Dunkirk
	Nubia s	Tait	Liverpool
	R Rubattino s	Dodero	Genoa
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden
	R I M S Elphinstone	Balfour	Port Blair
	Vauxhall Bridge s.	Robinson	Barcelona
	Jumna s	Fenwick	Calcutta, &c
	Unvolosi s	Lincoln	Karachi
16	Merton Hall s	Prowse	Karachi
	York Castle s	Cruise	Baltimore
	Prah s	Painter	Marseilles, &c
	Nawab s	Thomson	Calcutta, &c
	Stephanotis s	Howse	Karachi
	Volute s	Halliday	Karachi

The steamer Henzada, Captain Revill, obtained her port-clearance on Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

The steamer Pekin, entered for loading on Saturday for China, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

HONGKONG, July 15.

The P and O Co's steamer Simla, left here this afternoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—July 15.

For Liverpool.

Clan Alpine s—253 bales wool N Goculdas; 510 cwt myrabollams E Comersey

For London.

Arcadia s—62 cwt obibanum A Chagla and Co; 18 casks condimens Army and Navy Co; Operative Society 16 hogsheads condiments N R Jussawala; 16 hogsheads chutney Framji Nowrojee; 1 bale carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

For Marseilles.

Arcada s—10000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros

For Antwerp.

Wartenfels s—201 cwt gum G Sojpal
Grantley Hall s—33 bales cotton dropping William M Bell

For Genoa.

Clan Alpine s—4451 cwt linseed N Kharaz and Co; 300 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co; 30 bales cottonfly, K Visram and Co

For Hamburg.

Wartenfels s—110 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co; 201 cwt gum G Sojpal; 165 bales cottonfly R Hurmukhroy and Co; 12 cwt gram N Futehaly and Co; 100 bales cottonfly H E Bede and Sons; 500 cwt weedseed Abdul Carim and Co

For New York.

Arcadia s—18 bales carpets Lathum and Co; 5 bales carpets Fleming Shaw and Co

For Hongkong.

Capri s—5 owt selarus D Vullibhoy and Co; 45 cwt sharkfins R Dhunjee and Co

For Shanghai.

Bengal s—1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T W. CUFFE
A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, July 17 1905.

1 There will be practice at Tent-pegging on the Church Gate Sands to-morrow Tuesday, the 18th instant from 7 a.m.

2 Recruit drill will be held to-morrow Tuesday, the 18th instant, at the Town Hall from 5-30 p.m. and there will be an Assault-at-Arms Class on the same occasion.

By Order
T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay July 17, 1905.

1 The annual regimental prize distribution will take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 26th instant at 9 p.m.

Officers commanding Companies are requested to make their own arrangements for their prize lists and prizes which will be distributed at the same time.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifles (Rifle Association) prizes will be distributed at the same time.

At the conclusion of the prize-giving there will be a short dance.

Admission to the prize-giving this year will be by tickets for all, except ladies and members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles and Staff who must attend in Uniform.

Dress for Officers—Mess Dress (Red or White).

Dress for N C Officers and Volunteers—Mess Dress or Uniform with Forage Caps.

2 The Miniature Rifle Range at Head-Quarters is available for practice daily, except Sundays until further orders. Hours for practice will be as follows—From 1-30 to 3 p m and 7-30 to 9 p m.

3 Extract from India Army Orders No 3?8 dated 22nd May, 1905 is published for information:—

The Government of India have approved of the adoption of a new pattern of khaki drill frock for British troops in which a rolled collar has been adopted and a pleat down the back.

In accordance with the above members are requested to return their khaki coats to Head-Quarters as soon as possible for alterations.

Members are also requested to place their names on the inside of their coats

4 A list of the winners of the Commandant's prizes is now ready and may be seen at Head Quarters.

By Order,
A. R. SHARP, Captain,
Ag. Adjutant B. V. R.

MARVELLOUS CURE OF SORE EYES

Baby Treated at Two Hospitals Over a Year — Eyes Grew Worse — Doctor Said They Might Be Bad for Years.

ONE BOX OF CUTICURA MAKES COMPLETE CURE

"When my little girl was a few months old, her eyes began to get bad; thinking it was from her teeth, I lived in hopes of them getting better, but as they did not improve I decided to get medical advice. I took her to the —— Hospital several times, and subsequently to the Children's Hospital at ——, to which institution I took her for twelve months. The doctors were most kind and attentive, and did all they could for her, but her eyes seemed to be growing worse. One doctor told me they might be bad for years; I was very miserable at such a prospect. I was one day stopped in the street by a Mrs. Todd who told me that Cuticura Ointment had cured her boy, and advised me to try it. I commenced using it that very night. The cure has been marvellous. The eyes soon commenced to get strong, and they are now as healthy as if there had never been anything the matter with them. The cure was completed with less than one box of Cuticura Ointment. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this letter, and I trust it may be the means of others being cured as my little girl has been.—Mrs. F. Phillips, Grafton St., Waverly, Sydney, N. S. W." Reference, Messrs. R. Towns & Co., Sydney.

SLEEP FOR BABIES
And Rest for Tired, Fretted Mothers in Cuticura.

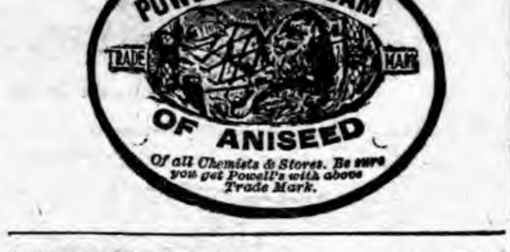
Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients, to heal.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours."

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of Gelatine.
Full Directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

Benger's Food
is mixed with fresh new milk when used; is dainty and delicious, highly nutritive, and most easily digested. Infants thrive on it, and delicate or aged persons enjoy it.
Sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.
The LANCET describes it as—
"Mr. Benger's admirable preparation."

INSTANT RELIEF.
POWELL'S
Balsam of Aniseed
For COUGHS COLDS ASTHMA BRONCHITIS
Safe for Children.



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Milkmaid
BRAND
Milk
As a guarantee of Quality, see the MILKMAID on every Tin.
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.
THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.
Over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. IMPORTANT EVIDENCE. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—Lancet.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—Medical Review.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. Martin.
The Late Lord Clyde said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—Earl of Aldborough.
N.B. Indispensable to Residents Abroad.
A Celebrated Physician says:—"I always prescribed it with almost universal success in those complaints which are engendered in Tropical Climates, and no one should be without it."
WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.)
HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it SARSAPARILLA THE BEST.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.
Be sure you get WILKINSON'S
To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)
Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD.
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Is transacted with ease and despatch through the universal use of the
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The Speed, Strength and Reliability of the REMINGTON, and its capacity for years of heavy work, make it the STANDARD Writing Machine in every department of commercial life.
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100, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C., OR TO
WARDEN & CO., Bombay.
To H.M. the King.
12

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Egerton Burnett's Royal Serges
Look well, and are for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, in Navy Blue, Cream, Black, Crimson, Purple, Grey, &c. Various Prices, and in Light Weights.
TROPICAL TWEEDS, DRESS FABRICS, COTTONS, LINENS, SILKS, &c.
TAILORING, to Measure. Ladies' Costumes from 26/-; Skirts from 10/-; Blouses from 8/-; Girls' Dresses from 9/-;
Men's Suits from 35/-; Boys' Suits from 10/6, &c.
Patterns, with Self-Measurement Forms and Price Lists, Post Free. Any length Sold. Special Rates for Exportation.
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WINCARNIS
A delicious beverage and tonic made from choice wines, Liebig's Extract of Meat, and Extract of Malt.
Over 6,000 Testimonials received from the Medical Profession of the United Kingdom.
WINCARNIS has an unrivalled reputation of over twenty years as the finest tonic and restorative in the world.
"An Ideal Pick-me-up. Suitable for all Climates."
Sole Manufacturers: COLEMAN & CO., Ltd., Norwich, England.
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BOMBAY—N. Powell & Co., Phillips & Co. (Ltd.), V. Nathoo & Co., Eduiji Bros., Madon & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Treacher & Co. (Ltd.) and Kemp & Co. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stannistreet and Co., Bathgate & Co. and Kedar Nath Dutt. BANGALORE—J. B. Forster & Co. DELHI—A. Barakat & Co. LAHORE—E. Plomer & Co. LUCKNOW—Murray & Co. LUMPUR—Federal Dispensary. MADRAS—R. Maclure, and Smith & Co. COLOMBO—P. T. de Jong & Sons.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. PROSSER JAMES, Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
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The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

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Safest and most Gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipanakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

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Robert Bake, Esq, Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "...........The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable......."

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All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

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where a good antiseptic soap is often more a necessity than a luxury,

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20 per cent

Carbolic Soap

has a ready sale, on account of its refreshing qualities, and the protection its use gives against mosquito bites. It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and is useful for insect bites or stings, ringworm, itch, &c.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder

is guaranteed to contain 15% Carbolic and so is cheap to use as it need only be lightly sprinkled to destroy noxious and unpleasant odours and prevent the approach of infection. ½ lb., 1 lb. and 2 lb. tins.

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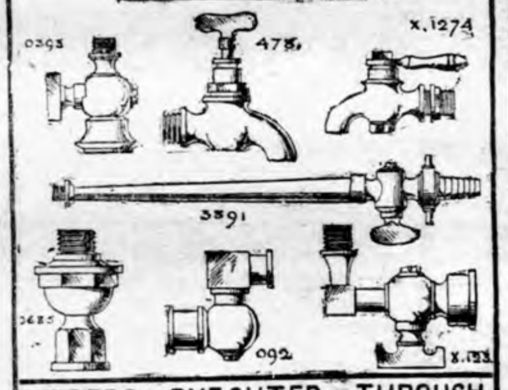

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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain Remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. It is perfectly safe and mild, especially adapted for Children.

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KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

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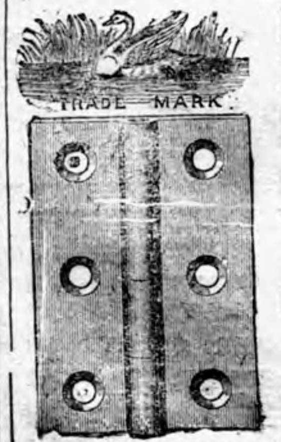

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None are Genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

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THE CHAMPION. THE PIONEER. THE STANDARD. THE IMPERATOR.

Nickel case ...... Rs. 30.
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Nickel case ...... Rs. 32.
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Nickel case, Rs. 32.
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18 carat gold, ,, 185.

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Liqueur Exquisite, Tonic. Digestive and Efficacious

BENEDICTINE

Possessing most Powerful Germ-killing Properties.

The **BENEDICTINE** liqueur is beneficial to health owing to its spirituous foundation being composed only of eau-de-vie (brandies) of the very purest quality.

Its principal characteristics may be summed up as follows:—

Distinctness of taste, richness of flavour and a delicious bouquet improving with age.

Moreover, the fact has never been disputed, that when diluted with cold water, the liqueur is possessed of great *ANTIAPOPLECTIC* (*against apoplexy, sudden loss of sense and voluntary motions*), *APERIENT* (*slow purgative*), *DIGESTIVE* and *ANTISPASMODIC* (*against convulsions,* qualities). *REFRESHES* and *STRENGTHENS* the nervous and tired brain marvellously, and works as a perfect boon to invalids and a blessing combined with luxury to mankind.

Many celebrated doctors and literary men both in France and other countries have given the liqueur the brilliant testimony of their appreciation, as may be seen by the following letters:—

* * * * Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDER DUMAS.

* * * * * At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now to be seen on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

* * * * * We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

TIMOTHEE TRIMM.

LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.—Among the liqueurs invented or manufactured by the monks of France, the Benedictine from a hygienic point of view occupies the foremost rank. It is not only an exquisite and savory beverage for persons in good health, but in cases of illness or recovery it is equally beneficial. It may be used to advantage in all cases where Malaga, Madeira, Sherry, &c., are recommended.

The Benedictine is remarkable for its agreeable taste, and for its really salutary effects as a stomachic; and it is principally on this account that the liqueur should bear the motto "Moritur qui non utitur."

Extract from the "Gazette Medicale."

After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

DR. MALLET, M.D.

We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, affections of the chests, headaches, congestion of brain, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

DR. ACHILLE PEQUEUR, M.D.

I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of biliousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

DR. J. ROUX DE BRIGNOLLES,
Chief Physician & House Surgeon, Charitable Hospital of Marseilles.

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IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

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A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman R. E. P. Book to be kept upon the table for ready reference in Massage treatment. Affections arising from taking Cold; Rheumatism; Sprains; Common Ailments; First Aid in Accidents, and Hygiene of the Athlete, &c. (256 *Pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated*). May be obtained upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of cartons containing

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Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Fresh Cuts, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Neuralgia from Cold, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, etc. 8½d., 1/1½, 2/9, 4/-.

ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, Eng.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS

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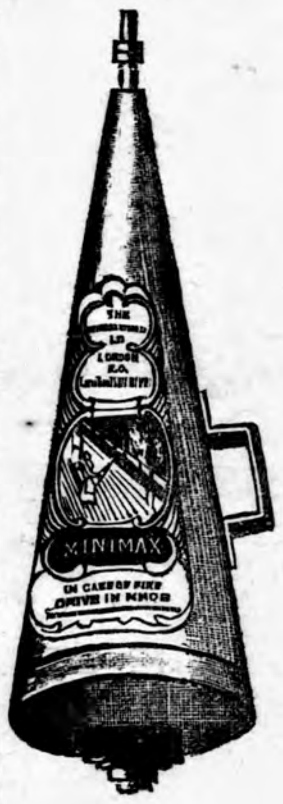

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